PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,337—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st Aug.
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th „
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th „
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	—	4,024	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,506	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	6,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Sept., 1901.
Dco. BALDUINO.	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Oct., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 986.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER AND CO.'S WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Imported from the Best Distilleries, and guaranteed as matured Spirit.

			Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	"FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24	0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine Ripe Old Whisky Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	„	32	8
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally melow to the taste.	„	26	0
Do.	"OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	„	26	0
Do.	"DIABETES" WHISKY	„	25	0

Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE

LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED INFERIOR QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in Aden and OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, AND EXPORTERS of EGYPT ALONE. For by this name alone they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree, dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.

All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY :—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENCIES—In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
DEPOT :—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FLAMMARION

A NEAT AND COMPACT } BINOCULAR.

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass „ „ 20 „ „ 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes.
4 ⅔ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY. MAY 4.
7½d. post free.

"ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
3, YORK ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.
or may be ordered through
THACKER, SPINK & CO., CALCUTTA & SIMLA
AND
THACKER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27TH.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.
THE
SUNFLOWER MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE A
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of the
ALL SAINTS' NURSING FUND,
(JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL).

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Opening Chorus .." Down the River".....M. Hobson.
The TROUPE.
Song ...." I'll be your sweet-heart" ....Harry Dacre.
Mr. G. A. ANTHONY.
Song (Comic)........" The Whistling Coon"...S. Raeburn.
Mr. B. DEFRECE.
Song ...." The Blind Boy" ....G. W. Moore.
Master L. P. BRADLEY.
Song (Comic) ...." Nursery Rhymes"...Mark Sheridan.
Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.
Song ...." The Bell-ringer" ......W. Vincent Wallace.
Mr. GEO. COPPARD.
Song (Comic) ...." K, I, double S Kiss"..Edmund Forman.
Mr. R. P. PICKERING.
Song ...." As your hair grows whiter" ....Harry Dacre.
Mr. A. CARNALL.
Closing Chorus......" Good Night".........A. Scott Gatty.
The TROUPE.

PART II.

Instrumental Sextett.................." The Darkies' Patrol".
Messrs. HIGGINS, SPENCER, PICKERING, HOGAN, PENNINGTON, and SMITH.
Stump Oration ......" Man and other Animals" ....
Mr. B. DEFRECE.
Vocal Quartette ...." Massa's in de cold ground" ....S. C. Foster.
Messrs. COPPARD, ANTHONY, BETT and SMITH.
Song and Dance ..." Looking for a coon like me" ....G. Le Brun.
Mr. R. P. PICKERING.
Violin Solo ...." Chant de la Berger"..Max Schroter.
Corporal LANE.

FARCE:
" THE MISHAPS OF CAESAR CRUM"
PRICES.—Rs. 3, 2, & 1.
PLAN AT SOUNDY and Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

S. S. " WORSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th August, 1901.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "GISELA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 1.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 24th August, 1901.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ATTENDING the CENSUS MEETING in the TOWN HALL, on the 29th instant are hereby informed that the HOUR of the MEETING has been ALTERED from 10 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. and that seats should be taken by 10 A.M.

S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S.,
Census Officer, Bombay City.

NOTICE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.

MESSRS. MORGAN & BALKRISHNA will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 29th, and SATURDAY the 31st August, 1901, commencing at 8 A.M. each day, the whole Valuable Garden, consisting of a rare collection of Plants, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. POTTINGER.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA.
Auctioneers and General Agents.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the registered office of the company, No. 121, Medows Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1901, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1901.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th of September, 1901, to the 11th of September, 1901, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
per pro BREUL & Co.,
SORABJI MUNCHERJI NICHOLSON,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1901.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, un crushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TANTALUS FRAMES.—One, two and three bottles in various designs and various prices cased in solid English Oak frames with best nickel mounts. From Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, of good address, who has Matriculated, an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION. References given and required. Address "G. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced GOVERNESS, for three children. French and Music. Apply to Mrs. STEWART, Belur, Hassan District, Mysore State.

ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS for SALE. Eighty Miles on single charge. Monthly expense Rs. 5 only. F. B. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, Sterling Silver Mounts. Quite New. Inspection invited.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

HALF TOLA grey granite NOTE PAPERS 100 with Envelopes embossed in color with your three letters monogram with die Rs. 8; for 200, Rs. 10. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—" A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 24 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Bombay.—An ACCOUNT of this INSTITUTION, with Photographs of the Hospital building, Nurses' quarters, Physician and Staff, the nurses and the male ward, appears in the current number of the "Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record," published at 27, Medows Street, Bombay. Price one Rupee.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 369 Records for same. 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

JOHN NIMRODS celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chunam Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. JAMES W. SMITH, consisting of Masonic aprons, cuffs, collars, cloak, hat, swords with belts, decorations gloves, sleeve band, jewels with clasps, tin box, handbag, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, meatsafe, almirah, cup-board, chest of drawer, dressing and washhand tables, whatnot, revolving top office table.

1 D. B.C. F. 12 bore hammerless gun by Ward and Sons of London with case.
1 large bore rook rifle, with case for deer hunting.
1 gold chronometer hunting watch.
1 Lancaster's Instantograph ½ plate camera with lense,
1 violin of good make, and 1 new medicine chest.
1 Graphophone by the Edison's Co. in mahogany case with drawers containing ear tubes, all fittings, and one dozen records.

On account and at the risk of the concerned, ex s.s. Bisagno.—
1 case 125 boxes damaged Manila cigars.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fattehchand Pyare Lall, of Delhi.

Ex s.s. Johannisberger—
3939—C H L C ½—2 cases padlock hasps.
On account of the concerned—
28 rolls leather belting, 1 1-4in., about 772 lbs.
15 rolls leather belting, 2in, about 715 lbs.
2 rolls leather belting, 4in., about 192 lbs.
By order of Messrs. John Lucas & Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdool Kadar Abdool Hoosain Moorga—

Ex s. s. Inchdune.
G. T. P. A. A. H. M 1-10—10 cases genuine white zinc.
G. T. P. 1- 7— 7 cases union copal varnish.
1- 7— 7 cases fine copal varnish.
Ex s. s. Amana.
G. T. P. A. A. H. M. 1-20—20 cases genuine white zinc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 strong built victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 powerful Polegar hound, trained to hunt wild bore and black buck. also a very good watch dog, very gentle with people and children. 1 greyhound pup, four months old, 1 English greyhound slut, very fleet.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BAUN GANGA ROAD ON THE MALABAR HILL AT WALKESHWAR.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Thucker Mowji Shamji, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalljee and Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Thucker Tricum Nathoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1893, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part, and Vuchraj Mohunjee of the other part, the following property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Baun Ganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16884 and new Survey No B7251, and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, on or towards the north by the public road, and on or towards the south by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3055, Street No. 19, and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Madhowji Virji, Solicitor for the Transferee of the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rutherfield Street, Fort, opposite the office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasee Carpenters; also open carved furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery ware, ebonized square piano, Singer's sewing machine, large size musical box, handsome carpets, books, pictures, iron safe, table ornaments, singing canaries, windproof lamps, &c., the property of Mrs. E. SMITH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Purbhudas Kisondas, viz.:—

Gold baju, rings, pochi watch chain, armlet, birakanthi, dora, pearl bukdies, beads, loose pearls, bedharies, bangles, and silver toe rings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, a large varied and valuable collection of jewellery consisting of lady's gold self closing bracelets fitted with watches and pearls, diamonds, rubies and emaralds, gold and silver brooches set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, engagement and presentation rings set with pearls, rubies, diamonds and sapphires, gold guard chains and watch guards, lady's gold and silver watches, necklets with lockets, earrings, bracelets set with diamond, rubies and sapphires, brooches, gent's watch guards, gold rings set with diamond, rubies, pearls, gent's and ladies' gold, silver and metal watches, watch chains, wedding and birth day presents, lady's 18 carat rolled gold bracelets, gent's 14 carat rolled gold watches, a handsome silver tea set complete, shawl, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF SHAWLS, BLANKETS, &c.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Morarji Govindji Thucker, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th August 1901, at 1-30 p.m., at the insolvent's shop at Station-gully, Mooljee Jaitha Markets, consisting of German and Austrian shawls, coloured blankets, counterpanes, table-covers, mattresses, pillows, empty mehta box, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., OF THE S.S. "CLYDE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on board the s.s. "Clyde," at Prince's Dock near the L Shed, the whole of the furniture of the said steamer, consisting of mahogany dining tables, chairs, chest of drawers, beds with horse-hair mattresses, feather pillows, dressing glasses, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, consisting of cruet and pickle frames, toast rack, curry dishes, soup tureens, tea sets, napkin rings, spoons and forks, desert and fish knives and forks, &c., Brussels carpets and rugs, table covers and table linen, table hanging, and bracket lamps, &c., &c.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, rice and other grain in bags, cotton seed in bags, jagree in bundles, khaki drill coats in bundles, country cigars in box, cotton in bales, cotton in docras, dry chillies in bags, husk in docras, waste paper in docras, loose grain in heaps, and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

On account and risk of the concerned—
Invoice No. 233 of 14-8-1901, consigned by one Gorgal Kesher G to Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co.
155 bags of cotton seeds, and some loose cotton seeds about 10 bags.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICES.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 6-0 P.M.

D. LINDSAY,
JEHANGIR D. FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 1,20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 209 and 210 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 13th August, 1901.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 9th of September, 1901.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 9th of October, 1901.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.
Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 8th August, 1901.

NOTICE.

GONDAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

IN ACCORDANCE with the desire of His Highness the THAKORE SAHEB of Gondal it is proposed to open in Gondal a Boarding House or Hostel in connection with the local High School for the benefit of Students who cannot take advantage of the Grassia College. The Hostel will be conducted by a properly qualified and experienced House Master, who, under the general supervision of the Educational Inspector, will look after the welfare of the students and will pay special attention, to their Physical, Moral and Mental Training.

At least 50 applications for admission will be required before the Hostel can be opened.

All applications for admission from candidates or on their behalf will be registered in the order in which they will be received and admissions into the Hostel will be made in the same order. After all the places have been filled up the remaining applicants will have to wait till there are vacancies.

The year will be divided into two terms from 1st January to 23rd May and from 1st July to 23rd November.

Students who will take advantage of this Hostel will have to pay as fees Rs. 100 per year. These fees will be payable in advance by equal instalments of Rs. 50 each before the commencement of each term.

Further particulars will, upon application, be furnished by the State Educational Inspector and Deputy Educational Inspector who will send copies of the Prospectus and answer enquiries.

Parents or Guardians of Candidates for admission are requested to send their applications in writing to the Undersigned.

R. A. TURKHAD,
Educational Inspector, Gondal State.
Gondal, 13th July, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

v.

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendant in the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Kamateepura or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement Thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Essa Fudla, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomreegar but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43, and 45 and 1 to 4, and Ward No. 2968 to 2997 and 2957, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham... ...	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranghat, Bengal. (B.)

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly for the Despatch of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

INSURANCES.

Guarantee Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 8 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 6	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD., GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund......................... " 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital..................... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum.
" 1 Year	5	"
" 6 Months	4½	"
" 8 Months	4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. O T B
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY. KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Aug. 23.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£94 5-8 =	− 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2 =	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 =	,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 7-16 =	− 1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16 =	− 1-16
,, New York	58 1-2 =	− 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22 1-2 =	− 1 1-2
,, New York	4·87 1-4 =	+ 1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent =	unchanged
,, Short London Bills 2 1-4	,, =	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3	,, =	,,
Silver to Bombay		£ 70,000
Gold to Bombay		£ 30,000
Silver to Hongkong		£ 52,000
Silver to Shanghai		£ 49,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was strong. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Surats nil. Imports 5,000. Spot 28-32 + 1-8. Arrivals closed strong.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-June
4·30	4·47	4·23	4·22	4·22
+ 13	+ 13	+ 11	+ 10	+ 10

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 bales.
Do. last year	
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Continent	4,000 bales
Mid-Uplands	8 3-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·62 + 10
Do. do. Dec	7·77 + 9

Rapeseed Brown, 40 1-4; Aug-Sept., Hamburg, value tone quiet.

Arrival—Harburg.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	42,000
,, Sold on spec.	2,000
,, for exportation	3,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	44,000
,, Actual exports	12,000
,, Week's imports	15,000
,, Stock	446,000
Surats week's sales	1,100
,, Sold on spec.	400
,, ,, for exportation	400
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	500
,, Actual exports	300
,, Week's imports	Nil
,, Stock	27,000
Afloat American	20,000
,, Indian	2,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	17,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, Continent	23,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	250,000
Do. at Interior Ports	140,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Friday, 23rd August:—

Cotton	893 bales.
Wheat	1,563 cwts.
Linseed	1,934 ,,
Rapeseed	8,999 ,,
Gingellyseed	303 ,,
Poppyseed	1,121 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	2,345 ,,
Rice	6,133 ,,
Myrabolliams	1,485 ,,

Imports of Bullion ex s. s. Persia, from London Gold Rs. 1,53,000 and Silver Rs. 12,72,730, ex s. s. Gisela, from Port Said, Gold coin Rs. 1,50,000.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

EXCHANGE.

At opening to-day most of the Banks quoted 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand on London, but on receipt of news from Calcutta advicing a firm market there, 1s. 4d. became the general rate for near delivery. There has been but little business passing here to-day. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do ,, Francs	109 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	194 1-2
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at 96-14 for near settlement and gradually declined to 99-10, at which rate bulls came out to buy and the price improved to 96-14 closing at 96-13 with a fair amount of business passing.

SEEDS.

The tone of this market is quiet and we hear of very little enquiry. Quotations are all unchanged from yesterday. Business is reported to have been done in New Linseed at Rs. 8-15 for April, and Rs. 8-14 April-May.

FREIGHT.

This market is also very quiet and sellers would probably accept 15s. October to December and 15s. 6d. January to May open ports. For ready shipment there is no demand, and relets are offered at falling rates for Antwerp and Hull. A line is reported to have been booked in the Austrian Llyods for December loading at 16s.

COTTON.

Ready cotton steady but not much advance. Exporters buying almost nothing but fair business with local mill.

New crops opened only Re. 1 advance, no great keenness to buy, owing to good crop news in India and rates easier in the afternoon.—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 211	March.
F. G. Bengals	,, 172-171	Jan.
F. G. Khandesh	,, 174	do.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£94 5-8 =	unchanged
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 =	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 =	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-8 =	− 1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 7-8 =	− 1-16
Do. New York	58 3-8 =	− 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22 1-2 =	unch'ed
,, New York	4·87 1-4 =	,,
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent	,,
Do. Short London Bills	2 1-4 ,,	,,
Do. Indian Bank Bills	3 ,,	,,

Seeds unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Suratss quiet. Manchester was strong, Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 600 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 29-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June.
4·49	4·49	4·22	4·18	4·18
−1	−2	−4	−4	−4

In New York—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Port	5,000
Do. last year	......
Exports to Great Britain	nil
,, ,, Continent	1,000
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-2 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	7·71 + 9
Do. Do. Dec.	7·85 + 9

	Bales.
Total visible supply	1,340,000
,, of which is East Indian	123,000
,, stock in London	10,000
,, quantity in sight	10,240,000

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 13-32.
The Manchester market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols	94 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-16
Bar Silver	26 15-16

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Ardangorm left this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamagachi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 24th inst.

The same Company's steamer Kagoshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 23rd inst.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets 6h. 18m.. High water, 9-46m.. 9-24a. Low water, 2-51m., 3-39a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Khandesh Press Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per Trieste will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., to-day.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Flanagan charged one Jaga Macca with attempting to murder his wife Shamki and trying to commit suicide by cutting his own throat. It appeared on the 28th ultimo the accused with a knife tried to murder his wife and then commit suicide. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital. The magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions.

SUSPICION AND MURDER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, sitting at the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, heard an appeal in the case of Imperator against Nurbhai Jiwa. The appeal was from a decision of Mr. G. D. Madgaokar, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in July last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused, a young Mahomedan cooly, was charged with the murder of his wife Bibi on the night of the 21st June, 1900, at Muraj, in the Broach Taluka. They had been married for some eight years, and had been living together at Wanachara. In the last famine year they came to live at Muraj, where Bibi's mother and brother lived, and all four went to work at the Mataria Tank. The husband suspected his wife of infidelity. The quarrel culminated in the accused's beating Bibi, who ran away to her mother's house. She was allowed to stay there for three days, and was then brought back to the accused's by her brother. On the 21st June, 1900, a Thursday, when the parties of coolies were re-arranged, Sakar, Bibi's mother, noticed her absence, and told her son, Amir, to go to their house and enquire. On going to the house, he found the door unchained and Bibi's corpse lying a few steps away from the threshold, with several gashes in the neck. On the very day of his arrest he made a confession. He admitted killing his wife with three or four blows of the axe before the Court. The accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere, and dismissed the appeal.

G. I. P. RAILWAY LOCAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The G. I. P. Railway have of late opened a complaint book at the Victoria Terminus for local passengers to record their grievances. Many complaints and suggestions, small and great, must have reached the authorities, and the passengers can hope to get redress, but is there no way to move the railway to remedy the long-felt need of a passenger station between Thana and Bhandup, at Mulund?

During the present epidemic times of the City of Bombay the B.B. and C. I. Railway have materially contributed to the great relief of middle-class people, who on account of the scourge could not stay in Bombay, and yet having daily to attend to their avocations in the city, could only shift to such healthy corners of the suburbs, from where, by means of the railway, they could attend to their callings and also escape the danger. Santa-Cruz, Andheri, Malad, Borivli, and even the farthest Virar have afforded shelter to thousands of middle-class people, who are all thankful to the railway for thus providing for them. This has been beneficial to the railway alike, who have now opened a number of new stations on the lines, and are encouraged to open many more, which will doubtless prove equally advantageous both to the carriers and the carried.

The G. I. P. Railway, on the other hand, are full of lethargy, and will doubtless be "after the fair in the field of the competition."

The G. I. P. Railway have a better field for work. The tract between Thana and Ghatcooper is all healthy, fertile and very suitable for middle-class people for their residences.

It was rumoured about a couple of years ago that the railways contemplated opening at Mulund and Vikroli two stations, and the people received the news with gratification; these stations are now shewn in the Railway Guide with rates of passages, parcels and all, but so far are only signalling stations and no use for passengers, and there is no knowing when, if at all, they will be opened for traffic. This is cruel—very cruel—of the railways. Many people have bought building-plots near Mulund, the climate of which place and its surroundings is very salubrious. This Mulund (between Thana and Bhandup) ought to have been exceptionally attractive to the railways, for, in its close vicinity, there are about ten thickly populated villages of cultivators, the district is very fertile, and is only about fifteen minutes' walk from the Vehar Lakes and only about ten minutes from the New Asylum at Navapada.

I see that his Excellency Lord Northcote is to perform the opening ceremony of the Navapada Asylum early in December next, and as it will not cost anything extra to the railway to open the Mulund station for passenger traffic (they already having their signallers and porters there) may I suggest and earnestly hope, alike in the interests of the railways, the landholders, and people who are anxious to shift there on account of plague, that the railways will see their way to stop (as an experiment) at least two trains in the morning and two in the evening at Mulund before the day on which H. E. the Governor will open the Asylum in December, say 15th September or 1st October. The Asylum buildings also, after they have been opened, will materially help to increase the passenger traffic.

COMMUNE BONUM.

GOA NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing from Pangim, on 21st August, says:—There was a very largely attended meeting held on the 18th at the Town Hall under the presidency of His Excellency the Count of Mohem to take the necessary steps for celebrating the Centenary of the Archæologist, Senhor Filippe Nery Xavier, as suggested by Senhor Amancio Graciao, and it was unanimously resolved to appoint a general committee of several leading members, of which the Count of Mohem was to be presidents. Colonel Suello Sampaio, vices president and Mr. Graciao, secretary.—It was also resolved to re-edit the valuable book by Xavier on Village Communities, with annotations by Dr. Jose Maria de Sa, one of our best jurists, and a biography by Mr. Amancio Gracias, the initiator of this movement; also, to set up a bust of Xavier in the Municipal Hall, and on a day in December next, to be hereafter determined, to hold a solemn session in commemoration of Senhor Nery Xavier, a small monument being raised opposite the house where he resided in the Fontainhas, with a commemorative slab affixed thereto—A Committee was also appointed in Bombay to collect subscriptions, composed of Councilior Sir Accacio da Gama, Senhor Commendador Leandro Mascarenhos (Proprietor of the "Anglo-Luzitano") Dr. J. V. Coutinho and Senhor Furtado.

Before the termination of the meeting a subscription list was opened, all present liberally subscribing thereto. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman as well as to the promoters.

A poor woman, who was carrying a bottle of country liquor, made of cashew fruits, was apprehended by the police and heavily fined, notwithstanding her assurance that she carried it for medical purposes, being subject to rheumatism. This is really a case of hardship, and I think both the British and Portuguese Governments should relax their Abkari rules, and permit a man or woman travelling out of Goa to Carry, on payment of duty, a single bottle of cashew wine, for it is admitted by the medical faculty that this particular wine is a capital remedy in cases of rheumatism and certain other ailments.

The Royal Seminary of Rachol is getting much into favour, and this year the number of students is 869, of which 212 are boarders. This is exclusive of students at its branch in Mapuça.

Our rice crops look luxuriant, and a bumper crop is expected.

THE annual returns of the dispensaries in the North-Western-Provinces for 1900 show that the number of outpatients fell off considerably, which is said by the Lieutenant-Governor to be the result of the general healthiness of the season, and also, in some districts, of the distrust created by the plague measures. The number of in-patients was not much less than in the previous year, and at female dispensaries there was an increase. A much larger number of purda nashin women were visited at their homes. Remark is made that native subscriptions to the support of the dispensaries have decreased considerably.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN TTUREY.

AUSTRALAN TRADE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

LONDON, Aug 9.

I DWELT at such length last year on the causes of the decline of British trade, which causes remain the same from year to year, said Sir J. W. Whittall in his presidential address to the Constantinople Chamber of Commerce, that I scarcely deem it necessary to expatiate at any length on them again. Since last year I have travelled in the out-ports of Turkey, which are served by the subventioned lines of steamers of our various foreign opponents, and I have seen with my own eyes the benefits to their trades accruing to them through these direct communications. Great Britain subventions lines of steamers for the sole purpose of mail carrying; our foreign opponents go a step further, and subvention their lines for the carrying of their goods also. It follows as a matter of course that their trade gets the benefit, and it is simply a calculation of £ s. d. whether this system pays them or not; I myself believe it does pay them handsomely, and a regards Turkey, the more the charges for landing, shipping, transiting, &c., goods at the great ports which unsubventioned British steamers can alone cultivate, are piled up, as they are being piled up from year to year, the more will our foreign opponents direct trade with the smaller ports be stimulated to the detriment of our own, there can be no two opinions on this point. As regards the third cause which I gave last year for the decline of British trade, viz., the unremitting efforts made by our opponents to get contracts and concessions for their subjects, the position is the same as it was; in fact, British men of enterprise and capitalists are as handicapped as ever. The opposition in Turkish official circles to conceding anything to British subjects is as great as it ever was, and I see no present prospect of this being overcome, unless His Majesty's Government puts its foot down and shows its earnestness in the protection or promotion of its capitalists' and its traders' interests. Certainly representations are at times made to the Turks, but not being sufficiently supported by the Foreign Office, the Turkish officials, knowing this as well as we do, do not attach much importance to them.

The total value of the imports from the United Kingdom into Austria in 1900 amounted to £ 5,302, 642, or £ 462,849 less than in the preceding year. Mr. Consul-General Paul von Schoeller points out that among the principal items to which the shrinkage is due are tea (from China) with £160,369, turners' materials with £86,307, cotton yarn with £151,440, wool with £180,982, leather and leather goods with £62,684, and metal and metal goods with £42,000. On the other hand an increase is recorded in the figures relative to the following, viz., animal products, £43,296; grease and tallow, £11,607; eatables, £37,994; cotton, £28,344; woollen goods, £30,060; straw goods, £34 511; stoneware £39,307; and machines, £106,400. A considerable advance in the exports to the United Kingdom is noticeable. In 1899 the value was £6,881,859; in 1900, £8,537, 279, an increase of £1,655,420. The items chiefly contributing to this increase were; Sugar (all classes), with £449,619; flour, £293,449; horses, £26,851; eggs, £82,443; linen goods, £51,673; silk, £42,841; and glass and glassware, £523,402. The following show a decline in value, viz., rope and string, £10, 721; leathere, £154,745; and books and objects of art, £14,239. A conspicuous item of interest is the falling-off in the value of imports from Australia. The figures dealing with the value of exportation to Cape Colony also attract attention. As compared to 1899 they show an advance of £244,428, which sum, however, is exceptional, as it mainly represents the value of horses bought during the year for South Africa.

A query by Mr. L. Sinclair elicited some interesting information from Viscount Cranborne concerning our commercial agents last week. What a farce it is to give a man an allowance of £100 a year and permit him to trade, and then expect him to act for the whole of Central America, and send home valuable information! The British Commercial Agent in the United States has his headquarters at Chicago; his general duties consist in watching and reporting on the commerce, industries, and products of special districts, and in answering enquiries from chambers of commerce and firms. His salary is £500 a year, and he also receives an allowance of £300 to cover travelling and other expenses. His salary and allowance, as well as those of the other commercial agents, are accounted for under the Diplomatic and Consular Vote, subhead "Special Missions," partly under the heading "Collation of commercial intelligence" £2,000, and the balance (£200) out of "Unforeseen Missions." The commercial agents for Russia and Switzerland reside at Moscow and Zurich and receive respectively salaries of £500 and £300 and allowances of £300 and £200 a year. The remaining commercial agent, who acts for Central America, and who is permitted to trade, receives only an allowance of £100. We are told that the experiment has, so far, not proved a success. It would be a miracle if it were carried on under such farcical conditions. A man capable of filling the post of British Commercial Agent in the United States ought to be worth at least £2,000 a year, and in addition should have a proper allowance for the upkeep of a suitable office and staff. Any man who is not worth that salary is not fit for the post. Moreover, of what use is it to appoint Commercial Agents and neglect to advertise the fact in commercial circles. How many of our traders we wonder have in their offices a record of the addresses of our Commercial Agents?

According to the statistical tables published by the Milan "Commercio," the imports of Italy during the first six months of the current year (inclusive of precious metals) amounted to Lire 949,036, 382 as against Lire 861,381,910 in the same period of the previous year, or an increase of over 87 million lire. Imports come to Lire 692,420,907 (including precious metals) against Lire 675,371,983 in 1900, which means a gain of over 17 million lire for the first half of the present year. Among the imports showing a considerable increase are colours and dyes, flax and hemp, wool, silk, cereals and food products, whilst those of minerals, cotton, live stock, &c., show an important decrease. As regards exports, an improvement is to be recorded in cotton and silk goods, minerals and metals, &c., but, on the other hand, oil, liquors, chemical products, hemp, linen and woollen goods, foodstuffs and live stock have declined. Considering that the trade of the principal continental nations has, if not actually retrograding, certainly not been advancing this year, Italy may be heartily congratulated on the appearance of her first trade balance-sheet of this century.

We gather from a German contemporary that in the Mikado's empire the days of the riksha, the Japanese hansom cab, seem to be numbered, the carriage builders there commencing to construct carriages and carts on Western models. In consequence of this new departure in trade a good demand has been created for the metal parts of carts and carriages, and also for springs, especially for the latter, which are only imperfectly produced by Japanese workmen at present. Paints and varnishes are likewise much in request. Formerly for all timber used in the construction of buildings, stains were principally used, but of late the application of oil paints has come more and more into favour. Lubricating oils and various kinds of grease for factories and mines are greatly in demand.

The United States fiscal year closed at Midsummer and the statisticians of the Washington Bureau will soon have ready the complete figures for the twelve months. We already know enough however to be able to say that American exports of manufactures show a decline as compared with the fiscal year which ended in June 1900. Up to May the decrease for eleven months as compared with the former period was about three millions sterling. It must be remembered, however, that exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii no longer appear in the American figures, and this alone almost accounts for the apparent decline. Still there appears a decided check in the rate of expansion which has recently characterized American export trade, and it will be intersting to see how long it will continue.

Let us not, however, overlook the matters which most nearly concern us in American export trade. In a large share of the important articles of American exports of manufactures, the figures of 1901 show a marked growth over those of the preceding year and of any preceding year. In steel rails, for instance, the exports during 11 months of the fiscal year 1901 are more than £400,000 in excess of the same months of last year; in pig iron there is an increase of £200, 000; in bars and rods of steel an increase of £300,000; in electrical machinery, £300,000; in boots and shoes, over £200,000; in cotton-seed oil nearly £400,000; in carriages and cars, £400,000; in chemicals, more than £200,000; in scientific instruments, £200,000.

Not very cheerful reading is afforded by the annual report from Sierra Leone. A table is given showing the steady expansion of trade with Germany and the usual "reasons" are again forthcoming. German firms are liberal in sending out patterns, and these are more varied. They have no objection to taking truble to please, &c. The report gives in a tentative kind of way another explanation: "Possibly English firms cannot compete owing to labour being cheaper on the Continent." Possibly not. For ourselves we are not sorry that British firms will not compete in "trade" gin. As for the textile market, it seems to be a case that would repay an enterprising firm to look into.

It is amusing to note, therefore, that the British trader's reward for his sympathy with the United States in the war with Spain is the destruction of his trade with the former Spanish possessions, while the increase in commerce between Porto Rico and the United States which has followed the Porto Rican Act, by which 85 per cent. of the tariff between Porto Rico and the United States was removed, has been very great, especially in exports from the United States to Porto Rico. The Act, as we have said, went into effect May 1, 1900, and the figures for the month of April, 1901, therefore conclude the first year of commerce between Porto Rico and the United States under this Act. In that year the imports from Porto Rico into the United States were 3,827,413, dol. against 2,218,273 dol. in the corresponding 12 months of 1899-1900, and 2,151,755 do'. in the corresponding 12 months of 1897-98—an increase of over 75 per cent. as compared with the 12 months ending April 30,1898, when the island was under Spanish control. In exports from the United States to Porto Rico the increase is still more strongly marked, the exports to that island during the first year under the Porto Rican Act being 7,199,031, dol. against 3,719,940 dol. in the corresponding 12 months ending with April, 1900 and 1,856,627 dol. in the corresponding 12 months ending with April 1898—an increase of nearly 300per cent. To sum up the development of trade between Porto Rico and the United States since the Port Rican Act abolishing 85 per cent. of the tariff rates between that island and the United Stites went into effect, as compared with conditions before the beginning of the war with Spain it may be said that imports from Porto Rico have increased 75 per cent. and exports to that island have increased nearly 300 per cent. How far the abolition of the remaining 15 per cent. of the Dingley Tariff rates and the establishment of absolute free trade between Porto Rico and the United States will further stimulate the commerce between the island and the ports in the United States to our disadvantage can only be determined by future developments. The latest figures of the Washington Bureat of Statistics show that about 80 per cent. of the imports of Porto Rico are now from the United States, and about 75 per cent. of the exports from that island are to the United States.

The latest cables received at the office of the Canadian High Commissioner indicate that Canada has not been trouble with the drought that has proved so damaging to the crops in the Western United States. In Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces every phase of agricultural product is equal to the best harvest ever know, while in Manitoba and the North-West Territories the vastly increased acreage of virgin soil lately brought under cultivation is yielding a marvellous harvest, and places the value of the Canadian wheat crop as unprecedented in the history of the Dominion. The Government of Manitoba claim that the yield of wheat in that province will exceed 60,000,000 bushels, to say nothing of the 1,200,000 acres of barley and oats, all of which are equally promising as the wheat crop.

A cable was received at the office of the Canadian Commissioner last week from the head of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa intimating that 20,000 labourers are required to harvest the crops in the North-West, the wages offered being 9s. and 10s. a day, with board, from the middle of August until November, and asking that efforts be made on this side of the Atlantic to supply the demand.

In the House, last week, Mr. Parker asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether negotiations were being carried on with Germany for the removal of the embargo placed on Canadian products by the German Government; in view of recent agitation in Canada, and resolutions passed by the Montreal Corn Exchange and the Toronto Board of Trade urging retaliatory measures against Germany because of continued tariff discrimination, could the Government give any assurance that efforts would be made to secure for Canada the advantages of a most-favoured nation clause in a commercial treaty. In reply, Viscount Cranborne said negotiations are not at present being carried on with the German Government in regard to the treatment of Canadian products by that Government, but the important questions raised by the hon'ble member are receiving the serious consideration of His Majesty's Government.

Many causes helped to depress the silk trade in Genoa in 1900. The war in South Africa called off the English demand, then the shimp in the iron industry in the early months of the year in North America and in Europe obliged the public to be economical, events in China prevented sales, and finally the bad weather effected the fashion in silk-wear. All these reasons worked towards a serious falling off in spite of the fact that the wearing of Silk is no longer confined to the rich. It has crept into the ranks of the people. But for that very reason the slightest rise in price affects sales. Silk manufacturers hoped much from the Paris Exhibition as well as from the decrease in Canton and shanghai shippings of silk to Europe during the Chinese imbroglio, but these expectations were disappointed, and silk prices closed lower at the end than at the beginning of the year. Side by side with this low state of the silk market is to be mentioned the fact that there is an increased demand for half silk and half satin manufactures. They are daily becoming more popular and satisfy the desire for a light and sheeny-looking material, which combines cheapness with effect.

Genoa can boast that 1900 was, as far as an increase in imports in State income, deposits in savings and other banks in bank credit securities, and the favorable condition of trade generally, a good year The productiveness of the country, the condition of the people, their thrift and purchasing power and, above all, industry and trade all made progress in 1900. The chief cause of this prosperity was the growth in manufactures during the year. These cover now not alone a great part of the home demand, but in many cases compete in the markets of the world. The agricultural crops however were compared to 1899, distinctly worse. Wheat, oil, maize, rice, &c., all yielded only a medium harvest. The imports of Genoa increased by 192 millions lire, and the exports decreased by 92 millions. This at first sight seems bad, but it must be remembered that the imports figures represent much that passes through the port to other countries as well as savings sent home by Italian residents in foreign countries. Italian shipping at Genoa shows a large increase in vessels tonnage and horse power, an increase that may be about equally divided between the national and foreign flags.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" informs our contemporary that the recently established Tabriz branch of the Russian Loan Bank in Teheran is requesting Moscow manufacturers, through the mediation of the Russian State Bank, to forward it samples and prices of their muslins, cotton goods, stearine candles, &c., in order to make them known among Persian merchants.

POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS IN INDIA.

LETTER FROM THE TRADES ASSOCIATION.

UNDER dated of Calcutta, the 21st June, 1901. Mr. E. Hickie, the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades Association, has addressed the following letter to Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office of India—

Sir,—The Committee of the Trades Association have again given their attention to the question of the use of postage stamps in payment of the one-anna stamp duty chargeable on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act.

The question originally came before this Association in the year 1882 in a Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, a copy of which was forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion.

It was pointed out in that Resolution that the use of the penny postage stamp, in this manner, in the United Kingdom, had caused no inconvenience, that the additional facilities which it had afforded to the public were much appreciated, and that an increase of revenue was expected from the system.

In setting out the above facts as to the position of this matter in England, the Resolution expressed the belief that the introduction of a similar system in India would, especially in the matter of receipts, be a great convenience to the public, by affording facilities in denoting the stamp duty, and at the same time increasing the revenue by rendering easier the observance of the law.

It was further stated that all the local Governments were in favour of the extension of the system to India.

The Government of Indian at the same time called attention to an objection which had been taken to the adoption of the system in India, viz., the possibility of the unified stamp, after having served its purpose on receipts being frandulantly re-used in payment of postage, a danger which arose out of the practice followed by the public of defacing the stamps on letters as a protection against removal. But the Government of India while stating the objection pointed out, in the following terms, how it could be overcome:—"Against the possible re-use of the stamp after removal of the defacement it would be necessary to provide by printing the unified stamps in doubly fugitive ink, so that any attemps to remove the defacement would involve the destruction of the imprint. This precaution is considered absolutely necessary for the safety of the revenue in the United Kingdom, and would be at least equally necessary in India, while the extra cost would be but small. If this precaution were adopted, there would be little danger of a stamp which had been once used for payment of postage on a letter being employed a second time as a stamp under the Stamp Act, for the Postal Department deface the stamp in such a manner as to render its fraudulent re-use practically impossible."

The question was considered by this Association and the following opinion regarding the defacement of postage labels was communicated to the Government of Bengal by the Committee of that year, viz., 1882.

"The Committee are of opinion that the practice in question is not of such importance as to render its abandonment difficult, and that the considerations attaching to it should not be allowed to interfere with the carrying out of the contemplated reform. In their opinion, the fears entertained as to the likelihood of stamps being removed from letters if left undefaced are greatly exaggerated. It is difficult to remove a stamp without leaving some mark of its removal upon the envelope; and acts of this nature, when perpetrated, can in most cases be brought home to the offender. The Postal Department, too, could render the removal of stamps still more difficult by the use of a more adhesive mucilage than is now employed.

"As a further protection against the removal of stamps from letters, the Committee would suggest that the system which now obtains in the Postal Department of granting certificates of posting should be modified in respect of the charge made for such certificates. The present charge is half an anna for every article tendered, but the Committee think it would be advisable to fix a charge of half an anna for letters not exceeding ten in number."

The Goverment of India finally decided, in view of certain difficulties which presented themselves in connection with the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, that the propsed reform could only be effected by the prohibition of the popular practice of defacing postage stamps affixed to letters.

In May 1893, the question of the advisability of introducing a unified stamp was again raised in a Memorandum which was recorded by you on the practice of defacing postage labels. Prominence was therein given to the particular difficulty which stood in the way of the proposed system, a difficulty which had been increased by the use of rubber stamps for the purpose of defacement. This practice was very properly prohibited, and as with its discontinuance the fraudulent employment of postage labels is no longer possible, the only serious hindrance to the adoption of the reform no longer exists.

There is, however, a further comparatively minor point which the Committee, of the Association have not lost sight of, viz., the pen-marking of postage labels, and the question arises whether it should be allowed to interfere with the adoption of the unified stamp. The committee are of opinion that any advantage attending the system of pen-marking will be outweighed by the far greater advantage which the public as well as the Government will derive from the introduction into India of the English system of using one stamp for both revenue and postal purposes, especially as regards Receipts, and for any other instruments which the Government might consider desirable.

I have now the honour to request that you will be good enought to take the matter into consideration, and to express the hope of the Committee that you will see your way to recommend the early adoption of the proposed reform,

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. TIL.

First forecast of the Til crop for 1901:—Rain commenced late, about the 10th of July, but when it came was sufficient in most of the til-growing regions. Sowings were in progress till after the close of that month and weeding had commenced in places. Good rain has fallen within the last few days and favoured the growth of the plants, which are now flourishing,

N.-W. P. COTTON.

First forecast of the Cotton crop for 1901:—The rain did not set in until the second week of July and sowings were consequently late except in canal districts where the cotton crop was sown in good time with the aid of irrigation. For the rest of July the rainfall was sufficient for agricultural requirements in the important cotton-growing tracts and germination has been good. Where the crop was sown in time weeding operations have been properly carried out; elsewhere they were in progress in the beginning of this month. Good rain has fallen within the last few days and the prospects of the cotton crop are so far good: but much depends on the weather of the current and succeeding months. Owing to the lateness of the rainy season the area under cotton this year is estimated at about 5 per cent. less than the normal area. This relates to the condition up to the 10th of August.

THE services of the temporary additional Assistant Secreatry in the Military Department, Government of India, have been dispensed with from the 15th August, from which date Captain Holman officiates as Assistant Secreatry, vice Major Kenny on furlough.

THE Prophet Dowie is not to be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of the prophet business, we are informed. Some time ago he was a prophet—Elijah; but a rival has appeared, who goes one better, and introduces himself as John the Baptist! He says, according to an "Express" telegram from Chicago, he will take Dowie into a room and debate and argue the question as to who is the true prophet came to earth for the second time, he or Dowie. According to "John the Baptist II." there won't be any thing left of "Elijah II." when the debate is ended. The new prophet is—or has been hitherto—John Hood, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, a Bavarian stonemason, who has been more than twenty years in America. He wears dark clothes, a big black slouch hat, a black tie, and has a long nose and a big black moustache, and looks what he is—an itinerant preacher. He is married and has two children, but his wife left him some time ago. He travels from city to city and from town to town with a large tin star pinned on his breast announcing his calling, which, he says, is to destroy heresy. He will have no peace or pleasure in life until he has driven the Dowieites from the face of the earth; and he claims the power of second sight and some extraordinary occult force, which are to assist him in doing this.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain D F Lee, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uriana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 11th August with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain H A Sharpe, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain. Thos Hughes, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Carinthia, 1,731 tons, Captain F Marachino, cleared on Saturday for China, &c. with a general cargo and two Misses Mayne as passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain T Black, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, 29th July, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 22nd with a general cargo and Major Steele, Mr Hughes, Lieut August, Bath and 30 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 24.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Readbreast	Hill	Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	—
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	—
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	—
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	......	Indian Marine
Clive	......	Indian Marine
Nancowry	......	Indian Marine
Mayo	R W Gordon	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	......	Turret-ship
Plassey	......	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	......	—

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Hardinge		Baugh			Indian Marine
Kola	497	Tice	Karachi		M M & Co
Crescent	005	Galley	Calcutta		M H Cassum
Java	919	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Persia	4198	Wheler			P & O Co
Caledonia	3549	Gordon			P & O Co
Nizam	2011	Crebbin			T M & Co
Worsley Hall	2238	Black			K N & Co
Uriana	3383	Allen			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agen
A	Howick Hall	2378	Kilvert	Kobe	31-8	T M & Co
B	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Karachi	27-8	G & Co
E	Mount Oswald	2078	Hughes	Hamburg		W&A G&Co
E	Simons	2162	Vacquier			M M & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
L	Clyde	2198	Repairing			Kesajee Tajbhoy
M	Courland	992	Ahmed			Shepd & Co
M	Mahanadi	347	Mohomed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Kalinadi	74	Fukeer			Shpd & Co
N	Moshtari	1119	Soutar	Mauritius	27-8	B & P S N Co
P	Fonar	1988	Cunningham	L'pool	7-9	T M & Co
Q	Haidari	1562	Erikson	Rangoon		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	574	Ebrahim	Marmugoa	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Repairing	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Gisela	2460	Calabrese	Calcutta	26-8	A L S N Co
2	Bavaria	3005	Haig	Liverpool &c	27-8	W&A G&Co
6	Bengal	2251	Valentine	China	19-9	P & O Co
8	Trieste	3203	Mitis	Kobe	27-8	A L S N Co
9	Istrar	2979	McKay	Antwerp	27-8	K N & Co
15	Ville de Paris	2128	Rauxel	Dunkirk	31-8	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	27-8	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Aug 22
	Uriana s	Allan	Calcutta, Aug 11
	Worsley Hall s	Black	Liverpool, July 29

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Carinthia s	Marachino	Shanghai
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Persian Gulf
	Vadala s	Lee	Calcutta
	Kangra s	Sharpe	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Persia entered for loading on Saturday for Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—60 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Clan Chisholm s—18 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co 100 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—100 drums chemicals, K Nathoo and Co; 110 drums chemicals, M Munjee and Co; 15 drums chemicals, P Athalaye and Co; 20 drums chemicals, Sizing Materials Co; 30 drums chemicals, S Bhabjee and Co; 100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 26 bales paper, B Shapoorjee; 25 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Daghestan s—37 cases gin, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—52 casks chemicals, Sizing Materials Co; 50 bags chemicals, H Visram and Co; 300 kegs chemicals, K Nathoo and Co; 10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—150 cases candles, A Heptoolabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste s—10 cases note paper, H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bavaria s—19 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 56 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 70 bales wool, P A Dosal; 7,800 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—7,232 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Paris s—195 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mount Oswald s—1,500 cwt ajmaseed, Volkart Brothers.

Lindenfels s—1,852 cwt bonemeal and 3,500 cwt crushed bones, Glade and Co,

FOR BARCELONA.

Bavaria s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Bavaria s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Palawan s—100 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brother and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Howick Hall s—15 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Palawan s—37 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 5 cwt ivory, The Mercantile Bank of India; 132 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th August.

1. There will be a parade for all members at the back of the Town Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 a.m.
Dress—Marching Order.
2. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th August.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice at both Head-quarters this week at 7-30 a.m.
2. Parades for the week are as follows:—
No. 1 Company Head-quarters Fort Squad and Carbine, drill for recruits at 8-45 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday next.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
40-pr. R M L Gun and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m. on Tuesday.
Recruits are specially requested to attend.
3. There will be meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday the 29th instant at 9 p.m.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

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IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TO represent a first class INDIAN CIGAR MANUFACTURER in the Channel Islands, (England). Advertiser at present representing the Anglo-Indian Cigar Company. Write:

C. W. BRISKER,
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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

A
GOOD APETITE!
ENJOYMENT IN EATING!
Can be obtained by using
"DUBONNET"
TONIC WINE.

To be had of
D. C. OOMRIGUR,—Market.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,—Medows Street.
THE GENERAL AGENCY,—Fort.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.)

A Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
HORNBY ROAD,
Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 18), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT, Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.
141-01—Roughton and Byrne—The Bombay Tramway Company vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.
189-02—Tnakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
For an Exparte Decree.
781-00—K B Mehta for pauper—Jankibai vs Sitaram Dhondew Vingurlekar—In person.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.
129-01—Little and Co—The Peninsular and Oriental S N Co vs Ebrahim Currimbhoy Naojee—Ardeshir H D and Co
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
192-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs C A Turner and others—Edgelow G and W.
Long Causes.
157-01—Craigie L and O—Meghbai widow vs Javervahu alias Bachubai widow—E G and W.
156-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayum Sarafally vs Abdool Hoosen Essoofall and others—M J and M and S B and N (for postponement).
183 01—Kanga and P—Ramprasad Bansidhur vs Vadilal Labhchund and another—Mansuklal D and J.
186-01—In person a pauper—Vithoba Fakerjee vs Nanabboy Cashinath—In person.
192-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Santookbai widow and others vs Ramjee Gordan and others—Payne G S and M.
197-01—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vundravandas vs Alli Mahomed Abdu and another.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cs.
Previously registered.	83 45	79 18	83 11	71 66
Saturday, 24th August ...	00 40	00 33	00 05	00 15
Sunday, 25th August	00 00	00 30	00 22	00 02
Total.....	83 85	79 81	83 38	71 83
Total fall to Aug. 25, 1900	61 12	65 00	61 15	69 34
Total fall to Aug. 25, 1899	28 84	31 63	36 53	31 99

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 23rd August..	0	20

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. Gradients are steep.

The winds remain unchanged in direction. The force has been strong to a gale in Cutch, Kathiawar and at Bombay, Malegaon, Sholapur and Belgaum, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The variations of both the maximum and minimum temperatures are small, The highest temperature in the shade was 107 ° at Jacobadad, and the lowest 63 ° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small and the sky is cloudy in almost all districts.

General rain has fallen in Berar and the Central Provinces and in all districts near Bombay and down the West Coast. In Gujarat and Central India there have been scattered showers. Allahabad has received three-fourth of an inch of rain.

The monsoon current has considerably strengthened again during the past few days, and moderate rain is likely to continue in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Central India local showers may be expected.

The Mail Steamer "Persia," which left Aden on the 18th, reports having experienced moderate to light south-westerly winds and calms, southerly swell and heavy dew up to Longitude 54 ° E, thence to arrival in port yesterday morning moderate to fresh monsoon, a moderate to heavy sea and swell and cloudy weather from Longitude 62 ° E,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ....inches	29·735
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air............	0·878
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	76·9
General Directions of wind*	W.S.W., W., W.S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	496
Fall of Rain	0·19
Total fall during month	12·81
„ „ year	71·66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd............	0·15

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 17th August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 17th Aug 1901—				
G I P R system...	1,44,912	2,98,887	3,549	4,47,348
I M R do ..	40,064	91,032	1,156	1,32,252
Total....	1,85,026	2,89,919	4,705	5,79,650
Actuals for corresponding week ending 18th Aug 1900—				
G I P R system..	1,58,237	2,10,343	6,619	3,75,199
I M R do ...	45,852	69,942	2,790	1,18,584
Total ...	2,04,089	2,80,295	9,409	4,93,783
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	−13,325	+88,544	−3,070	+ 72,199
Increase or Decrease... I M R...	−5,788	+21,090	−1,634	+ 13,668

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 10th August, 1901:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April to 10th August, 1901..	4,945,171
3.	Balance to be remitted from 11th August, 1901 to 31st March, 1902	11,554,829

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

The best selection of first class instruments may be seen in our show rooms.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REDDIE—August 23, at Bombay, the wife of F A Reddie, of a son.

DEATH.

REDDIE—August 25, at Bombay, Francis Ballard, infant son of F A Reddie.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONSIDINE—August 11, at White House, Darjeeling, Mrs W J Considine, of a son.
DAWNE—August 1, at Kirkville, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr H M Dawne, Southern Maharatta Railway, of a son.
MORRISON—August 14, at Buldana, the wife of Hony. Capt J Morrison, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BEEBY—LOADER—August 21, at St Mark's, Podanur, by the Rev Hugh H Flynn. George Walter Beeby, to Alice Maude, second daughter of A H Loader, Loco Foreman.

DEATHS.

BAILIE—August 13, at Edwardesabad, Punjab, of apoplexy, W C Bailie, Signaller, Government Telegraph Department aged 32 years and 3 months.
O'DONOVAN—August 19, at Naini Tal, of acute pneumonia, James O'Donovan, aged 76 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS
FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilised.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron............	5 8 each.
2 pints „ „	7 8 „

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1901.

THE LAND BILL PASSED.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona the Government carried the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code. After a discussion extending from the previous afternoon, and occupying more than six hours on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta's amendment to postpone the second reading until the Bill had been considered by Judges, Revenue Officers and other persons in the Presidency, was rejected by fourteen against nine. Thereupon five of the nine withdrew from the Council Hall, declining to take any further part in the proceedings. Some amendments, proposed by the Chief of Ichalkaranji, were not accepted, and the Bill was passed with the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath. The chief of these was one intended to give persons concerned full opportunity of safeguarding any interest they might have in holdings threatened with forfeiture.

THE HIMALAYAS IN MID WINTER.

THOSE who know the impressive and unbroken solitude of the Himalayas will be interested in an account of a midwinter journey across those giant snow-clad mountains described by the Earl of Ronaldshay in "Blackwood." He was tempted to risk this serious undertaking when he was already deep in the desolate fastnesses of the Abode of Snow hunting and killing the spiral-horned markhor, carrying off, after most exciting and successful weeks of sport, half-a-dozen pairs of their fine horns. Snowbound passes lay between the A. D. C. and viceregal civilisation, and as he was bound to return in a given time, he resolved to cross the mountains, though winter had set in in earnest, and what that means can only be realised by those who know the Himalayas in January. The traveller was warned of the hardships certain to be experienced; frost-bite, exhaustion, exposure, besides the danger of avalanches overwhelming the party were prominently and frequently mentioned as good deterrents. But the determined man generally has his way, and at Boonji, on the Indus, this spirited sportsman made his preparations, discarding all unnecessary impediments, and fixing the baggage up in light loads. Even thus eighteen coolies were needed, eighteen possible victims for the death-traps which gloomily threatened in those silent wastes. The horn-trophies required three men, weapons, too; stores, furniture and bedding occupied the thirteen remaining. The traveller was fortunate in finding three Kashmiris who wanted to return to their Vale, ready and willing to act as coolies. On the 12th January the party said good-bye to comfort and security starting up the valley of the Astor river, ever rising higher and facing Nanga Parbat and leaving other giants tier upon tier behind. This stage—to Dashkin—was ridden, but from here on walking and wading in the snow was the method of progression. The snow was light and powdery, no road or track being visible in it beyond the occasional footprints of the post-runners.

At Astor the writer was delayed by a fall of snow which lasted most part of two days, but as there was a fairly comfortable hut belonging to the engineer of the district, he made himself quite at home, and we find no reason to pity him. He had a pair of unwelcome callers in two powerful wolves, who unceremoniously banged open the door, tore round the room, leaped on the bed, and knocked about the furniture. Their keeper, the cook appeared, however, and calmed and carried them off to their proper quarters, assuring the visitor that they were perfectly quiet, gentlemanly animals, though of this fact they had given no proof whatever. What a primeval solitude that must be when a man is glad to make a companion of the weird wolf! Here strong and hardy coolies were chosen by the headman of the district, and the mind of the Earl was easier, for he wanted men who could make a fight with death, though he understood from a tale told him that life here was hardly worth a struggle, an old woman who had been killed accidentally by a sportsman being valued at four annas only—a day's pay for coolies in these inhospitable regions. The Boorzil Pass, entailing an ascent of 6,000 feet beyond the already stiff elevation reached, had now to be negotiated. The cold at Chilkun Chauki, a hut at the foot of the pass, was intense, twenty-six degrees of frost being registered in an atmosphere of cloud and fog, and the sixteen miles march to it being through deep snow. The next day the sun shone in dazzling splendour on the snowy peaks and it was with a feeling of awe that the traveller gazed through the clear atmosphere, becoming conscious of "the vast wastes of the wildest desolation, the dead silence, broken only by the laboured breathing of myself and my followers as we slowly forced our way through the deep, dry snow." That night, which was spent in a hut at the other side of the pass, was Clear, with stars shining with extraordinary brilliancy, the moon rising later, clear and cold, placidly revealing the sharp-cut outlines of the snowy depths. The thermometer was pretty low, everything froze even in the hut where a huge fire was kept up, the ink was one solid black block, the milk had to be melted every time it was wanted, a few seconds being sufficient to re-freeze it. Things, nevertheless, went merrily for six days, and the sportsman was congratulating himself on his successfully surmounting the difficulties of the journey, when the unwisdom of hollering before getting out of the wood was made painfully manifest.

A hurricane rose on the sixth night of the journey, and did more than blow, for it fetched up into the clear sky great banks of cloud, which presently, when the party started for their day's march, shook down a resolute thick fall of snow. It seemed wisest to turn back and remain in shelter, but the indiscreet and impatient counsels of the guide prevailed, and "on we went, silent and labouring, all our energy concentrated in getting one foot in front of the other." They staggered on through deep and treacherous snow, vigilantly avoiding newly fallen avalanches. At nightfall the hut, a poor but welcome shelter of the next stage, was reached by the traveller and two Kashmiris. The furniture was two chairs, one table, and an old kerosine-oil tin, in which the only food, some tea that the Earl had put prudently in his pocket, was boiled with snow, and made a comforting but highly-flavoured drink. The coolies with food, bedding, and everything else had been left behind; and in spite of the cheering influence of the tea, the responsible traveller was seized with "a terrible and sickening fear" that his sixteen coolies had been the victims of a merciless avalanche. He conjured up all the most recent fatal instances of travellers having been overwhelmed in these same lonely snowy depths, and made some very appropriate but thoroughly depressing reflections. The night was the most terrible he ever spent, though he did get snatches of sleep lying in front of a fire which smoked horribly, for the chimney was not a self-acting one apparently. Morning broke with snow still falling, and his anxiety became more insistent. He sent off one of the Kashmiris to look for food and to get men to form a search-party, and set himself to scan the broken horizon for any trace of the coolies. To his joy small black specks appeared on the snow, and presently some of the benighted men turned up worn-out, but having got shelter in a small village. Six others did not appear till four days later, but we shrewdly suspect they were comfortably enough ensconced in another friendly village. Three more days had to be spent in this dreary hut, until the furious storm abated, and the first imminent danger of avalanches was over, for these follow always on the cessation of a snow fall and the return of clear weather. Raj Diangan Pass had next to be crossed, a most serious and fatiguing operation, but at last, and without any more mishaps than discomforts of every sort can entail the hardy mountaineer reached Traghat on the fourteenth day of his adventurous journey and saw the Vale of Kashmir spread before his eyes tired of viewing limitless expanses of snow. Down he went precipitately and gratefully to the Woolar Lake, and lay in the comparative luxurious ease of a doonga, which considerately did the rest of the journey for him to Srinagar. Lord Ronaldshay honestly avows he would not willingly face the crossing of these terrible passes again in winter. It was a risky undertaking, though unlike the post-runner he cannot say "Alone I did it." These same post-runners do this journey as a matter of course periodically, and very probably without a soul in sight, each one facing the dangers, with no witness of the risks he runs, and with no prospect of ease at the end of the scramble, but just back again da capo each way. Occasionally the word "missing" in a Government Report is the only epitaph of these brave men. The pass is closed officially to ordinary travellers in the winter, principally on account of the difficulty of replenishing the stores of provisions in the station huts.

ARABS IN RHODESIA.

RHODESIA is determined to turn the labour difficulty by importing Arabs in sufficient numbers to make a good start in the exploitation of the capabilities of the country above and underground. The fact that an official of the British South Africa Company had gone to Aden and engaged one thousand Arab labourers caused a discussion in the House of Commons. The question was raised whether the Indian Government had made stipulations regulating labour traffic in Aden such as are made in India. The Home Government, it seems, have stipulated that the administration of Southern Rhodesia shall be responsible, both for the engagement of the labourers and their transport to Rhodesia, and for suitable legislation for their fair treatment on and after arrival. The Emigration law current at Aden does not apply to Arabs from the interior, as they are not British subjects, and it would be interesting to know how many of the distant tribes come forward willingly to work for the Buluwayo Chamber of Mines. Lord George Hamilton is quite satisfied that Southern Rhodesia will do its duty in the matter, and he has authorised the Aden authorities to give all proper facilities to the Company's official, Mr. Hole. The labourers are not to be left in the dark, either, as to the terms of their engagements, and need not accept them unless they like. Sir Charles Dilke being anxious to know if the Government of India had a representative in Rhodesia, who would presumably watch over these guileless Children of the Desert in their labour engagements, was assured by the Secretary of State for India that although there was no representative of an Indian Government in Rhodesia, the Arabs might be trusted to take care of themselves, for "they will not work unless well treated; and therefore you have in that fact a guarantee for their good treatment," which sounds like good sense, if it be not good Government. Some one else with a legal mind worried to know if a protecting law would be in force by the time the Arabs landed, the Secretary for the Colonies here stepped in and assured the questioner that though there had been as yet no coloured labour introduced from oversea, the Legislative Council in Rhodesia had been provident and an Ordinance had been passed appointing a protector of immigrants. The Cape law of master and servant had hitherto been the standard in the new province, and that law will now be adopted into the Rhodesian Code. So the Arabs on landing will find all in order. They will be protected and will no doubt be made amenable to a very firm law at the same time. Without some such labourers it would be impossible to work the ground or the mines in Rhodesia. It has had a long fallow spell for the last two years, and it is just as well that Arabs have been induced to enter the Rhodesian labour market. They will, let us hope, make some impression on the gigantic work necessary to make the province a paying one before they yield to the law of "dolce far niente" that compels its natives to decline anything like steady work.

THE ALLEVIATION OF INDIAN FAMINES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAUDE, late Royal Engineers, has contributed to the literature of Indian Famines a paper on their alleviation which may be read as a counter-blast to Mr. William Digby's recent long letter on the subject. Mr. Digby, it will be remembered, urged Government to stop the construction of railways, which were responsible for the impoverishment of the agricultural districts by carrying away their grain. Colonel Maude, recognising that more railways cannot be constructed as quickly as he would like, advocates a scheme to provide communications until such time as a network of feeder lines shall intersect the whole country. The first consequence of a prolonged period of drought is the loss of condition and ultimate death of a very large proportion of draught animals. Consequently no matter what food stuffs may be accumulated along the railways, it cannot be distributed to the starving villagers around the different depots. Wherefore vast relief camps are formed at convenient bases "with all their attendant evils due to overcrowding and congestion, and the interference with the privacy of domestic life, which the native so much dreads and hates." To obviate this and enable relief to be distributed to the people nearer their homes, Colonel Maude suggests the establishment of a number of road transport companies, based on the railways or other arteries of communication, working as feeders to the railway in prosperous times and as distributors from the railways during periods of famine. It is to be observed that Colonel Maude does not go into minute calculations, nor does he offer to guarantee a fixed rate of interest on the capital sum required. He throws out the suggestion for what it is worth and doubtless in some districts such an undertaking might pay. But in those in others we would not care to hold shares. The scheme, however, is worthy the attention of the Government of India and of the local Governments and administrations. As Colonel Maude urges in support of his scheme the trade between the great towns, away from the railways, is enormous and mostly in bulky articles, such as cotton, grain and the like. These are still conveyed in primitive bullock-carts drawn by oxen at the rate of ten miles a day at a cost approximately of four annas to six annas per ton per mile. He would substitute traction engines and wagons. They could work on our roads. The gradients are very few and far between, generally occurring at river and stream drifts, where they never exceed one in thirty. The roads are fair and the bridges across canals and irrigation channels will all carry a distributed load of twelve tons. Colonel Maude is generalising when he writes this. But there is much in his scheme which calls for careful investigation. As fuel is expensive he would fit the engines to burn mineral oil. If they are to be steam engines the water difficulty presents itself, but Colonel Maude argues that the engines would not consume more in producing steam than the bullocks and their drivers waste. So far as the Punjab is concerned Colonel Maude is persuaded that the scheme is practicable as he is fully acquainted with that part of the country. So far as other provinces are concerned others must judge. But this much Colonel Maude dares declare that a road transport company would have much to offer Government in return for a substantial concession.

THE famine returns for last week show a reduction of 21,600, of which 16,100, were in British districts of Bombay, and 2,700 in Bombay Native States. There are still 507,000 persons on the relief lists, of whom 464,000 belong to Bombay.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 17th instant show 3,152 deaths, against 2,618 in the week preceding. The principal figures are: Bombay District, 2,720, against 2,198; Bombay City, 210, against 159; Mysore State, 180, against 209; Calcutta, 20, against 17; Bengal, 5, against 10.

AN Indian Army Circular will shortly issue empowering General Officers Commanding to sanction the restoration of forfeited medals. This is one of the recommendations made by General Burnett's Committee on decentralisation.

MR. MARJORIBANKS, Revenue Secretary, Madras, will officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department when Mr. Arbuthnot proceeds home on privilege leave next month.

EVERY half-year Deputy Commissioners in Burma have to send up to Government "a return of leases granted in civil stations." Leases are rarely or never granted in civil stations in Burma; consequently the returns are generally blank. An order has now gone forth that in future the particulars of leases are to be sent up as the leases are granted, and if there are no leases there are to be no returns. This is enough to make any Babu disgusted with the service.

THE revised census figures of the Punjab (excluding the Native States) work out very nearly to the Provisional totals, an error of about 800, spread over a population of nearly 22 1-2 millions, being of no practical account. The large differences which used to occur between provisional and revised totals in previous censuses were due to mistakes in compilation, arising from a bad system which did not permit of proper checking. Mr. Risley made a complete sweep of the old system of abstraction (still maintained in England) and introduced a Continental plan unknown in India, of which neither he nor any of his census officers had any experience. This consists of writing all the data recorded on slips—one for each person enumerated—and then compiling the results by sorting the slips like playing cards. The results gained fully justify the audacity of the change. As to the Punjab figures one cannot but note the small increase in the number of Hindus, only 3-4 per cent, compared with 11·2 among the Sikhs and nearly 10 per cent among Mahomedans. Even more remarkable are the numbers recorded as Christians, which have sprung from 53,583 in 1891 to 71,084 in 1891, an increase of nearly 33 per cent. One is inclined to ask whether the labours of the Cambridge Mission have had anything to say to this. It is certain that their example has given a great stimulus to the Arya Samaj revivalists, who work mainly among the Hindu population. The great demand for sepoys for the Native Army and for service abroad has doubtless stimulated Sikhism, and yet the outside public will be rather surprised to learn that there are still only 1,545,000 persons belonging to this militant religion in the British districts of the Punjab. Sikhs are recruited, of course, in some of the Native States, but it is a small population altogether from which to obtain so many fine soldiers annually.

THE SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

THE thirty-fourth annual Fine Arts Exhibition opened in Simla on Monday. His Excellency the Viceroy was present and also the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Mackworth-Young, and the invariable gathering of Members of Council and other officials, with the usual sprinkling of the general public. It is immensely to the credit of the artistic spirit of Anglo-India that the Exhibition should have reached its thirty-fourth birth-day. The harvest is meagre, but there is always a committee ready to gather it in, to count the sheaves and appraise them, even to offer prizes for the best. It is a faithful approximation, and not without its suggestion of pathos. One may attend for no other reason than to renew one's fading sense of the grievance of exile, and come away with a sharpened appreciation of the survival of the æsthetic vision in the sands of Sind.

It is a very moderately interesting Exhibition. Principal place is given to two representations of the Taj Mahal by Mr. Rogers Rich, one painted by day the other by moonlight. The moonlit Taj is exhibited in a dark room by artificial light. It is a curious and unusual pictorial feat, and arouses the keenest sympathy with the artist in his desire to fix the intangible imperishable charm of the great tomb. That this might have been done without quite so much definition occurs at once; but that view should be modified by the fact that its every line is necessary to the Taj. It is unimaginable under any phase of the treatment known as "broad," except from a distance, when it at once becomes an incident, and is thus lost. The real difficulty in painting the Taj is that it is at once a poem and a toy. The definition of its metre is also the definition of its limitations; and no picture has yet been painted that does not convey this impression sharply to the mind. In the moonlit rendering Mr. Rich is to be congratulated upon the painting of the trees and the general garden foregound, which clearly attests the fact that the work was actually done by the light upon it. The day-light Taj vividly demonstrates the dangers attendant upon the ambition to translate it by pigment, but even in courting them it does not quite appear why the artist should have thought it necessary to put in every painful flower in the beds. The painting is careful and conscientious, but so literal, that it evokes the irreverent comparison of a palatial hotel.

The Viceroy's gold medal has been bestowed this year upon Capt. E. M. J. Molyneux, who wins it not for the first, or I think, for the second time. The picture is a scene entitled "Sonamurg in Spring," a faithful and imposing, but somewhat uninteresting, delineation of a rugged semi-snow-clad mountain with items of fir forest about its base and the usual foregound of boulders and wild-flowers. This picture carried off the Lieutenant-Governor's prize as well. The eye, perhaps a trifle jaded bo snow-clad mountains and their et ceteras at this exhibition, dwells longer upon the picture that wins Lady Young's prize, a portrait of the Maharaj-Kumar of Sikkim, by Mrs. E. A. Newton. To the first glance, the boy Maharaja seems to be retiring behind the elaborate cushion of his clothes, so vividly is the silk and gold brocade of his vestments placed before us, but the second discovers real portrait qualities in the painting of the face, with its elusive personality lurking so far in behind its Mongolian stoicism. The hand, too, is done with a perception of character, and the background bears witness to imagination. Altogether, though something might be said in criticism of the flesh painting, which is a little vague, and the modelling, which lacks conviction, the Sikkim portrait is, to my mind, the most interesting thing in the Exhibition.

Major Ommaney wins the Commander-in-Chief's prize with a portrait of Colonel Robinson. The gallant officer is represented against a stormy background, which he has the air of having evoked and of being prepared to suppress at a moment's notice. There is a good deal of characterization in the face and figure, but it is of a crudity! This defect, is perhaps, more to be expected in the picture that takes His Excellency's other prize, open to Warrant and Non-commissioned Officer and soldiers, who may be supposed to have had somewhat limited opportunities of acquiring technique. Nevertheless Mr. R. Graham's "Simla Bazaar" is a distinctly creditable piece of work both in drawing and colour, barring the foreground shadows, which the painter plainly found insuperable. I should have thought the picture a very good competitor for Mr. Raleigh's prize for the best Simla sketch in any medium, which is carried off by an extremely weak production.

The Society's prize for a picture in oils goes to Mr. J. P. Gangooly's "Calcutta Bathing Ghat," a very small picture minutely drawn and painted in a scheme of much restraint. The composition is marred by the attitude of one or two of the most prominent figures, which is so ungainly as to be almost grotesque. Messrs. Cook and Kelvey's prize is won by Mrs. Cowper's "Marigold Feast, Benares," a picture full of light and colour, but, as all representations of native scenes are bound be, lacking in simplicty. Mrs. Cowper has several other exhibits, all of which show talent in a marked degree, especially her water-colour of the old temple so familiar to dwellers in Simla, which is very firmly and pleasantly painted. Miss E. Supple's "Woman at a Well" is a clever bit of colour and vigorous drawing, with the unusual point of a simple intention. A novel note is contributed by Miss Way in two clever suggestions in water-colour, entitled "The Peacock Lady" and "Indolence," gracefully drawn and daintily dashed with vivid colour. Mr. R. D. Mackenzie sends a portrait of Mrs. Mackenzie, two or three Mediterranean studies, and a tiger, but after the important canvases we have lately been privileged to see from this artist, this year's contributions have the appearance of an unimportant remainder. In another place are three or four studies in the earlier manner with which we are familiar, which have all the accustomed merit. Mrs. Cassons' "Restless Sea" is a picture of much wild charm. It is one of those, I believe, purchased by His Excellency the Viceroy. Colonel Donne and Colonel Strahan, old favorites with Simla picture buyers, both send characteristic examples; and a portrait of the late J. W. Smith, Esquire, by Mr. M. F. Pithawalla, barring a certain woolliness, is quite good. Altogether the exhibition, with its minor features of photographs, monochomes, and ladies' work, and the undeniable art shown in its carpets, is well worth more than one visit.

A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S UNAUTHORISED PROCEDURE.

ON Thursday at the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe were engaged in hearing a report of proceedings in the case of Imperator against Mulla Ibrahim Abdul Kadir.

This was a report by Mr. G. L. McGregor, District Magistrate, Kanara, of the proceedings of Mr. R. P. Joshi, first class magistrate, Karwar, who convicted the accused of dishonestly receiving stolen property and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. In Mr. McGregor's opinion there was a strong case for the innocence of the accused; and he recommended that the sentence be reversed and the accused acquitted.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's decision on the referrence, said: The District magistrate, Kanara, on examining the record of this case, which was summarily tried by the first class Magistrate, Karwar, was reported for the orders of the High Court the result of such examination, and has recommended that the sentence on accused No. 3 should be reversed. When examining the record of the first class magistrate, the District Magistrate took the deposition of the police officers, who had investigated the case and who had been examined as a witness by the first class magistrate. We are unable to find any section in the Criminal Procedure Code, which empowers a District Magistrate to record evidence of his own motion in such a case. The procedure of the District Magistrate was "ultra vires." We must disregard the deposition recorded by the District Magistrate. Under section 429, we could direct further evidence to be taken, but we do not, in our discretion, think that such a course is necessary. Accused No. 3 was defended by a pleader before the magistrate, and apparently had every opportunity of cross-examining the police officer and other witnesses. There was certainly evidence on which the first class magistrate could convict accused No. 3. We decline to interfere. The record and proceedings to be returned.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE REBELS SHOT.

CAPTURE OF A BOER CONVOY.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Three rebels have been shot at Graaff Reinet and ten sentenced to penal servitude for life at the Bermudas.

Lord Kitchener wires that Colonel Williams, while proceeding to Klerksdorp, captured on the 19th instant, after a long chase and some sharp fighting, a Boer Convoy of 86 waggons, besides 900 rounds of ammunition, much stock and eighteen prisoners.

The Column covered sixty miles in 27 hours.

The casualty list shows that four Hussars were killed and fifteen wounded on the 20th instant at Uniondale.

The Boers are pressing in the south of Cape Colony and in the Midlands.

Commandant Scheepers is threatening Oudtshoorn.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Ophir has left Capetown for Canada.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

The King visited the Emperor William at Wilhelmshohe to-day and lunched with him, afterwards returning to Homburg.

MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS.

A STRIKE AVERTED.

The threatened strike of cotton spinners at Massachusetts has been abandoned, the employers having given up the proposed reduction in wages.

THE TSAR VISITS DANTZIG.

THE COMING VISIT TO FRANCE.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Tsar has written to the Emperor William, accepting his invitation to attend the German naval manœuvres at Dantzig on the 17th September.

The Tsar's coming visit to France has rendered President Loubet extremely popular, and he was most enthusiastically received when visiting Paris yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

OMINOUS.

The Chinese Court is considering the Protocol, and in the meantime immense quantities of arms and ammunition are being manufactured in the Chinese arsenals, and are also being imported.

SETTLEMENT OF THE QUAYS QUESTION.

The Sultan, yielding to the demands of M. Constans, has issued an Irade confirming the concessional rights of the Quays Company. A settlement of the other claims is considered imminent.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

M. Constans on the 22nd instant threatened to leave Constantinople on the 26th instant unless the claims of the Quays Company were settled.

Tewfik Pacha informed M. Constans on the evening of the 22nd instant that the Porte abandoned the project of purchasing the Quays.

MONKS LEAVING FRANCE FOR ENGLAND.

Numbers of monks are leaving France, owing to the Associations Law, and are settling in England, especially in the Isle of Wight.

THE BOILER QUESTION.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report on the homeward race between the Hyacinth and the Minerva states that the Hyacinth burned 550 tons against 451 tons burned by the Minerva, but her speed was slightly less, and her tubes leaked seriously.

The Minerva's were so choked that it would have been impossible for her to go further at the same speed.

A SWIM ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Mr. Holbein, the ex-cycling champion, left Calais last evening to swim across the English channel. He swam for twelve hours and was taken out of the water in a semi-conscious state, six miles from the English coast, as a record swim in a rough sea it is unprecedented.

A GERMAN WARSHIP AT DOVER.

The visit of a German Warship to Dover has been made the occasion of much enthusiasm on the part of the inhabitants and the officers and crew have nbec feted by the authorities.

LADY CURZON.

Lady Curzon sails for India on the 27th September.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE POSTAL AND RECEIPT STAMP QUESTION.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

Regarding the suggestion just made to Government by the Calcutta Trades' Association for the issue of unified one anna stamps to serve for both postage and revenue proposes as at home, we understand the whole matter hinges on whether the Indian public will now consent to abandon the present privilege of pen-marking postage stamps. This is not allowed at home and so long as it continues in India is considered to interfere with the introduction of the desirable reform which the Trades' Association advocate, since there is no way of discriminating between the stamps legitimately pen-marked on the envelop to prevent theft and others fraudulently re-used for postage purposes after having done duty on receipted bills, where pen-marking is a recognised form of obliteration. The post office, we understand, are in no way opposed to the change and the only reason for its not having been long since introduced is the consensus of public opinion which was found to exist when the question was last raised against the rescinding of the privilege of pen-marking postage stamps, this practice being found useful as a preventive of theft.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

THERE was a large attendance at the meeting to-day and good field ruled. A very large field ruled in most of the races In the first event, Nautilus was favourite, but Malice won with great ease. In a field of nine Scorn, well ridden by his owner, won from Jodhpore, who was favourite for the Amateur Handicap. Musme, as was expected, won the Country Bred Plate, but only by a nose, Daisy Belle running very gamely. Brigand had no difficulty in winning the Scurry Handicap despite being top weight. The All-horse Handicap excited great interest. Titheradge, a strong favourite, was beaten by Beadsman, nad Dart in the order named. Rasheed, the top weight won very cleverly in the Arab Handicap. The Little Handicap was annexed by Conqueror, and the victory was due to Robinson's good finish. The times on the whole were much faster than on the previous days.

THE ALL-PONY HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr K R S.'s br aus m Malice, by Vengeance—Alice, 9st, Coree	1
Mr Hajibhoy Visram's br aus m Nautilus, 9st, 7lbs, Greenhalgh	2
Mr J B.'s b aus m Sweet Marie II, Hoyt	3

Also ran :—Cinder, 9st, 4lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Nautilus ; 2 to 1 against Cinder ; 4 to 1 Malice and Sweet Marie.

Sweet Marie led to the 4 furlongs' post, where Nautilus got on terms with her ; but up the straight Malice came through and won easily by a length ; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1 min. 22 3-5secs.

THE AMATEUR HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, R. 50. A Welter Handicap for Maiden Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Major Conran's ch a h Scorn, 10st, 12lbs, Owner	1
Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore, 9st, 6lbs, Robinson	2
Captain Robert's ch a g Gold Mohur, 9st, Hoyt	3

Also ran :—Subhoy, 10st. 9lbs. ; Leader, 10st. 2lbs. ; Murfos, 9st. 13lbs. ; Sufdar, 9st. 10lbs. ; Melton, 8st. 6lbs.

Betting ; 2 to 1 against Jodhpore ; 3 to 1 Scorn ; 6 to 1 Subhoy ; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Subhoy led with Leader to the bend, where the field came round in a bunch, Scorn showing out with Jodhpore at his girths, and won easily by half-a-length ; length-and-a half between second and third. Time—1 min. 11 4-5secs.

THE COUNTRY-BRED HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Country-bred horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Harry's b cb m Musme, 9st, 5lbs, Robinson	1
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch cb m Daisy Belle, 8st, 13lbs, Hoyt	2
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch cb g Howitzer, 8st, 5lbs, Saunders	3

Also ran :—Eventide, 7st. 10lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Musme ; 2 to 1 against Daisy Belle ; 6 to 1 the others.

Howitzer led, and then Eventide took the command at the 3 furlongs post, where Daisy Belle went to the front and kept there till challenged and beaten by a head by Musme. Four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 42 2-5secs. Eventide finished third, but her jockey failed to draw the weight and was disqualified.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr K R S.'s b a h Brigand, 9st 12lbs, Corsell	1
Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's g a h Buktawar, 7st 12lbs, Omarkhan	2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Advance, 8st, 8lbs, C B Mahomed	3

Also ran :—Fruit Salt, 9st. ; Farewell, 7st. 9lbs. ; Kamad and Twilight 7st. 4lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Brigand ; 3 to 1 Advance ; 4 to 1 Buktawar ; 6 to 1 the others.

Fruit Salt led with the rest in a bunch. Round the bend Brigand came through his field and won by half-a-length. Buktawar, under the whip, getting second place.; two and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 9secs.

THE ALL-HORSE HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, 100 ; third. Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman, 9st, 10lbs, Robinson	1
Messrs Anderson & Co.'s b aus g Dart, 8st, 9lbs, C B Mahomed	2
Mrs M E.'s br aus h Titheradge, 8st, 1lb, Penton	3

Also ran :—Peerage, 7st. 5lbs. ; Detective, 6st. 10lbs. ; Banquet, 8st. 3lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Titheradge ; 2 to 1 Beadsman ; 3 to 1 Chokebore ; 8 to 1 the others.

The race was run in a drizzle. Banquet gave a great deal of trouble at the post, and was finally left there. Beadsman was quickest away. At the bend Titheradge came up, but was immediately after displaced by Dart. Beadsman, going on, won by three lengths ; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 18 2-5secs.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr S A Wahed's b a h Rasheed, 9st, 3lbs, Penton	1
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch a h Feeroze, 7st, 11lbs, Robinson	2
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakeer II, 8st, Cowell	3

Also ran :—Miskin, 9st. ; Mahkoom, 8st. 10lbs. ; Lord Roberts, 8st. 7lbs. ; Muswood, 8st. 6lbs. ; Roman, 8st. 5lbs. ; Chieftain, 8st. 4lbs. ; Carlo, 8st. 2lbs. ; Lion, 7st. 9lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Rasheed ; 3 to 1 Muswood ; 4 to 1 Chieftain and Makhoom ; 6 to 1 Carlo and Miskin ; 10 to 1 the others.

Carlo led Chieftain to the four furlongs post where Chieftain led, but round the bend Rasheed, Feeroze and Muswood raced in a line to the stands where Rasheed won by a length ; half-a-length between second and third. Fakeer was second, displacing Muswood for third place. Time—1min. 58secs.

THE LITTLE HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 9st, 7lbs, Robinson	1
Captain James' b cb m Namuna, 8st, 5lbs, Hoyt	2
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's ch a h Sadoon, 8st, 2lbs, Penton	3

Also ran :—Victory, 9st. ; Ruddigore, 8st. 7lbs. ; Sweet Lips, 8st. 6lbs. ; Vakil, 8st. 3lbs., Columbus, 7st. 13lbs. ; Sincere 7st. 8lbs., Cocab 7st.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Conqueror ; 3 to 1 Sweet Lips ; 4 to 1 Namuna ; 6 to 1 Vakil and Sadoon ; 10 to 1 the others.

Victory led for two furlong and then gave place to Sadoon. Round the bend Namuna took the lead, but in front of the stand conqueror came with a great rush and won by half-a-length ; one and half-a-lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 25secs.

THE LATE DR. VISHRAM RAMJEE GHOLEY.

POONA, AUG. 26.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the City and Cantonment was held yesterday in the Native General Library to perpetuate the memory of the late Doctor Vishram Ramjee Gholey, Honorary Physician to the Viceroy who died last year. Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee presided and referred to the many excellent qualities of the late Doctor. He said he was a true friend, good citizen and a well known philanthropist, who had presented two public fountains and done other charitable acts and suggested that public subscriptions should be raised to perpetuate his memory. The first resolution was proposed by Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalswalla and ran: "That in the opinion of this meeting the death of the late Rao Bahadur Gholey has caused a great loss in the ranks of the leading native citizens of the place and that it is desirable to raise funds to perpetuate his memory in a fitting manner." In moving the resolution he said he had been Honorary-Surgeon to the Viceroy and had devoted his best energies to improving the drainage of the city and had also done much for the public health. The proposition was supported by Rao Bahadur Mankar and Doctor Mody.

Mr. Nagarkar then moved the second proposition that a managing committee be formed of influential gentleman to collect subscriptions. About 1,100 Rs. were collected on the spot. The meeting then dispersed.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

Reports of the working of the Merchandise Marks Act in the various Indian ports last year are published. Calcutta returns 569 detentions of goods, Bombay 511, Karachi 368, Madras 152, Rangoon 14, and Moulmein 1. There is still a good deal of variation in the interpretation of the Act in different places, but the reports show that the importance of discriminating between infringements which are intended to defraud the public and those merely of a technical character is being increasingly recognised.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

AMENDED REGULATIONS.

Important General Orders are issued directing Inspecting Officers to choose their own dates for inspecting all corps, British and native, whatever time of year they consider most suitable or to spread their inspections over different periods with a view of arriving at a better idea of the system of training and true state of efficiency of each unit, especially as regards the chain of responsibility. Inspecting Officers are further instructed to devote particular attention to the development of the individuality of all ranks and to issue orders on the spot for the delegation of authority to the fullest possible extent wherever they find there is tendency towards over-centralization or discouragement of that independence of action which the present conditions of the service and extended formations in the field have rendered so desirable.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT PROMOTIONS.

Consequent on the retirement of Messrs. L. G. Wait and W. Hawborne of the Post Office Department, Messrs. G. Barton-Groves, J. M. Welsh, C. Lawder and F. B. Oshea are promoted Deputy Post Masters-General, first, second, and in case of two lastnamed, third grade, respectively.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The change is notified in orders relating to the reporting of disturbances in which soldiers are concerned, only serious occurrences to be in future made subject of special report.

It is notified that extra recruitment beyond peace establishments authorised for regiments forming part of the China force will stop in case of corps returning to India, all reservists in excess of the authorised scale to be absorbed as vacancies occur.

Instructions are issued for the encouragement of bicycles for the use of orderlies of native cavalry units alike for manœuvres and station work.

A general order is issued announcing the extension to soldiers below the rank of Sergeant possessed of more than one good conduct badge, of the privilege of obtaining shooting passes up to fourteen instead of seven days as heretofore. The Commander-in-Chief, the order continues, has every confidence that old soldiers on whose behalf the present concession has been made, will under all circumstances while out-shooting avoid giving cause for its withdrawal.

It is proposed to reduce the summer garrison of Cherat from 1,250 (British Infantry) to 750, and the matter is being considered by the Government of India.

All the British Infantry Regiments in the Bengal and Punjab Commands, with one exception, have now been re-armed with Lee-Enfield rifles.

It is, we understand, likely that Sir Bindon Blood will return to India in December to assume command of the Forces in the Punjab.

A Committee will assemble next month at Simla to consider the question of the further decentralisation of work now dealt with by the Military Department.

The annual recurring charge on account of the acceleration of promotion in the Staff Corps will be about eight lakhs. The estimated charge in the current financial year is Rs. 480,000.

The trial in the Murree Hills of the new maxim gun equipment for mule carriage has proved satisfactory : only a few slight alterations are likely to be required in the saddle, in order to fit it to transport mules.

On return from China, Colonel Richardson will be posted as Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, Colonel Mercer being transferred to Rawalpindi, displacing Colonel Des Voeux, who rejoins his regiment, the 36th Sikhs.

Colonel Porter, 28th Punjab Infantry, succeeds to the permanent vacancy of Assistant Adjutant-General, caused by Colonel G. E. Money's retirement, but continues of officiate as Colonel on the Staff at Mooltan.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUG. 24TH.—Hawks, Major, Madras, 23rd W. L. I., on leave from Secunderabad.

McNeece, Lt.-Col., Madras, R. A. M. C., from leave from England.

Milner, Capt., Madras, R. A. M. C., from leave from England.

Scott-Moncrieff, Major, Madras, 1st Middlesex Regiment, on duty from England.

Marshall, Captain, Bombay, R. G. A., from leave from England.

Alexander, Lieut., Punjab, Som. L. I., on duty from Gharial.

BOMBAY DEPARTURES, AUG. 24th.—Collette, Lieut.-Col., Bom. Shropshire L. I., on retirement to England.

Moore, Capt., Bom., 28th B. Pioneers, on leave to England.

Ridgeway, Lieut., Beng., Goorkhas, on leave to England.

Peyton, Lieut.-Col., Beng., 14th Beng. Lancers, on leave to England.

Alexander. Lieut., Punjab, Som. L. I., to join to Aldershot.

Allen, Lieut.-Col., Punjab, 2nd S. Staffords, on leave to England.

Bonachio, Lieut., Punjab, R. G. A., on leave to England.

Wynter, Lieut., Punjab 2nd Sikhs, on furlough to England.

Cadell, Lieut., Punjab, 45th Sikhs, on leave to England.

Ducat, Capt., Punjab, 20th P. I., on leave to England.

White, Lieut.-Col., Punjab, 5th P. I., on leave to England.

Hawks, Major, Madras, 23rd W. L. I., on leave to England.

Lowth, Lieut.-Col., Madras, 1st Lincoln Regt., on leave to England.

Underwood, Capt., Madras, 4th Hussars, on duty to England.

Wheatley, Lieut., Madras, 2nd M. Lancers, from furlough to Bangalore.

Waring, Capt., Madras, R. A. M. C., on leave to England.

Milner, Capt., Madras, R. A. M. C., from leave to St. Thomas' Mount.

Scott-Moncrieff, Major, Madras, 1st Middlesex Regt., to join regiment to Secunderabad.

McNeece, Lieut.-Col., Madras, R. A M. C., from leave to Peshawar.

POONA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RESULT OF THE FINAL TIE.

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The final of the doubles competition in the Poona Lawn Tennis Tournament Handicap was won after a close game by Mr. Arthur and Captain Douglas, who beat Major Betham and Mr. Harcourt (6—4, 2—6, 6—4)

LOCAL CRICKET NOTES.

SATURDAY'S match between the Gymkhana and the Municipal C. C. resulted in an easy, and I must admit unexpected, victory for the Gymkhana. The Municipal had out their strongest team, but their batsmen could do little against the attack of Milne, Clark, and Coombs who divided the wickets. Milne only bowled four overs and took two wickets for four runs. Clark's figures were even better, his three wickets only costing 5 runs. The batting of the Gymkhana team, although no big scores were registered, was very even. P. M. Heath and E. L. Sale, who was making his "debut" for the Gymkhana were the principal contributors and it was pleasant to see them in such good form. Both should be almost certain of places in the Presidency team. Three other men reached double figures J. S. Milne, A. C. Rumboll, and A. R. Burney, so all things considered the innings was perhaps one of the most satisfactory played by the Gymkhana this year. Kaka's bowling for the Municipal should not be passed over without a word of praise. He captured eight wickets for 56 runs, and this performance may see him selected to fill the vacancy in the Parsee team. I notice that the Oxfordshire Light Infantry defeated the second eleven of the Gymkhana, a result chiefly due to the excellent batting of J. T. Weatherby, and L. E. S. Ward. The former has already been selected to play for the Presidency and the latter should have a good chance of being selected.

C. M. Patel who, I am surprised to see, was not thought good enough by either Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel or Mr. D. J. Tata to play in the practice game yesterday at the Parsee Gymkhana, carried his bat right through the innings of the B. B. and C. I. Railway against the Hindoo Gymkhana, a performance which, considering the class of bowling opposed to him, will rank as one of the very best this season.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. MUNICIPAL C. C

The fixture arranged between these teams was played on the ground of the Bombay Gymkhana, on Saturday afternoon, the weather being favourable. The wicket at the start was in fairly good condition, but crumbled as the game advanced. The toss was won by the Gymkhana captain, who at once decided to take first turn at the wickets. The batting display was much superior to that given the previous week, although the attack was sound and required a good deal of careful watching. Milne's stay at the wickets was short, but his contribution of fifteen included a six, two fours and a single. Rumboll was cleverly taken in the slips, and Heath and Sale's partnership yielded some profit. By bright cricket the former scored 28, and Sale, taking no liberties with the bowling, occupied a rather long time in compiling 21. Prominent amongst the other batsmen was Burney, who placed several balls neatly to leg. The innings closed for 123,—a good performance, considering the excellent bowling of Kaka, who, with the exception of a brief interval, bowled throughout the innings. Kaka varied his deliveries a good deal and managed to make them shoot considerably from the pitch.

The start made by the Municipal C. C. was not auspicious, Daruwalla falling to a beautiful ball from Coombs—the second in his first over. Very shortly afterwards Vakharia ran himself out, a result due as much to his own eagerness to make a run, as to smart fielding.

The Gymkhana's opening successes in the field were continued, and eventually the Municipal C. C. were all dismissed for the small total of 49. Coombs also clean bowled Gazdar and Daderkar, and though he afterwards bowled well, he was displaced by Milne, off whose bowling two catches were made. Burney, running from deep field to long-on brought off a splendid catch, and so well did Clark bowl that he had the excellent analysis of 3 wickets for 5 runs. Score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

J S Milne, c Daderkar, b Kaka	15
F J Clarke, l-b-w, b Kaka	4
A C Rumboll, c Daruwalla, b Kaka	13
E L Sale, b Kaka	21
P M Heath, c Gazdar, b Kaka	28
S N Powell, b Kaka	5
W H Scott, c Gazdar, b Kaka	0
W P Pechey, c Wadia, b Bulsara	3
A R Burney, b Kaka	18
E E Coombs, c Chinoi, b Bulsara	5
Capt. Anderson, not out	7
Extras	4
Total	123

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Daruwalla, b Coombs	5
Gazdar, b Coombs	3
Vakharia, run out	0
Daderkar, b Coombs	10
Chinoi, c Burney, b Sale	13
Chonkar, l-b-w, b Clarke	3
Kaka, c subs, b Milne	5
Higgins, c and b Milne	6
Bulsara, c Coombs, b Clarke	0
Wadia, l-b-w, b Clarke	0
Rowbottom, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bulsara	15	3	36	2
Kaka	21·1	6	56	8
Chonkar	3	0	10	0
Gazdar	6	0	17	0

MUNICIPAL C. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sale	9	1	23	1
Coombs	11	4	11	3
Clarke	6	3	5	3
Milne	3·5	3	4	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Gymkhana's second eleven played a match with the above regiment on the latter's ground at Colaba. The Gymkhana went in first and were disposed of for 84 runs, towards which Bromley contributed 41, Trotter being the only other player who scored double figures. The Oxfords opened their innings by sending in Lieutenants Ward and Weatherby, who, by some quick scoring, sent the total up to 67 before the former was bowled. Weatherby's record stood at 41 before he was caught, Corporal Burkett and Private Neville each contributing a useful 20 for the regiment, whose total score was 150, leaving them victors by 66 runs. Scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

R Reid, b Hills	5
C M Ward, b Weatherby	0
V Bromley, c and b Belcher	41
Trotter, b Belcher	10
Capt J T Marshall, c Burkett, b Hills	5
R F G Scott, b Belcher	5
T Frith, c Weatherby, b Burkett	0
Lees, b Burkett	6
Arnott, not out	2
W H Cole, b Burkett	3
P L Wright, c Hills, b Burkett	0
Extras	7
Total	84

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lieut L E S Ward, b Marshall	34
Lieut. J T Weatherby, c Trotter, b Marshall	41
Lce-Corpl Burkett, b Ward	20
Sergt. Hills, b Bromley	9
Lieut A Ponsonby, b Ward	2
Pte Holdship, c Marshall, b Bromley	3
" Belcher, c Cole, b Ward	0
" Neville, c Cole, b Marshall	20
Capt Dodington, not out	7
Sergt Osborne	did not bat.
Pte. Bowles	did not bat.
Extras	14
Total	150

PALI HILL GYMKHANA vs. RALLI BROS. C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Ralli Brothers C. C. ground, and resulted in a clever victory for the Gymkhana. The latter scored 82 against 60 compiled by the other side. Capt. Tomkins (21), and Mr. T. L. Roberts (18) were the chief contributors to the winners' score, and for the losers B. D. Gagrat and Batliwala scored 20 each.

Y. M. C. A. C. C. vs. ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

A match between these clubs was played on the latter's ground on Saturday and resulted in an easy win for the Y. M. C. A. by an innings and 7 runs. For the victors W. B. George batted well for 49, while for the A. and N. Stores G. Poyritz made 10 in each innings.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The game will start at 11-30 sharp :—

Capt Douglas	Capt Anderson
Capt Wood	Mr A C Rumboll
Capt Bignell	Mr F J Clark
Mr Milman	Mr J S Milne
Mr Wilkins	Mr S N Powell
Mr Theobald	Mr W H Scott
Mr Fusber	Mr J T Weatherby
Mr White	Mr L E S Ward
Mr Arthur	Mr S M McCausland
Capt Pinney	Mr C L Burns
Mr W H Sprott	Mr E E Coombs

R.

BOER BARBARITIES.

A BOMBAY TRADER'S STORY.

IN its weekly edition, published at Kimberely on July 6th, the "Diamond Fields Advertiser" prints an account by its Klerksdorp correspondent of the wrecking of a train near Klerksdorp on June 19th. The correspondent says ;—On Wednesday the usual afternoon train did not arrive, and about six o'clock it was rumoured that it had been held up by the Boers, but we had no particulars. On Thursday morning a wire arrived along the railway wire giving a few details of the disaster. It appears that it was wrecked between Machaire and Koekemoer. The escort truck was riddled with bullets. The engine and entire train were capsized and afterwards burned. All our men were killed or wounded including the driver, fireman, and guard, but the passengers had escaped.

About midday, Abraham, a Bombay merchant of this town, walked in from Koekemoer. He was dressed in a pair of khaki trousers, a military overcoat and an old woollen nightcap. He stated that there were about twenty soldiers in a truck unarmed, and five or six passengers. While the train was rounding a curve it suddenly left the rails, which had been loosened by the Boers. The whole train capsized, and at that same moment a large body of Boers, which he estimated at 300, under General Liebenberg, who were concealed in a kopje about fifty yards distant, opened a heavy fire, which they continued for about ten minutes.

A hail of bullets crashed in among the wrecked trucks and carriages, and among the injured, stunned, and mutilated men who were of course quite unable to make any resistance. Although the first couple of volleys must have disabled those who had not already been injured by the accident the cowardly wretches continued to fire volley after volley into the mass of wreckage and mangled humanity. After about ten minutes of this murderous work a body of fifty Boers managed to screw up courage and worked round to the offside and with wonderful bravery rushed up to the heap of dead and wounded men, yelling "Hands up." About half a dozen who were able to do so complied, and the Boers then began an orgie of robbery and brutality which would put savages to shame.

The dead and wounded men were stripped of every particle of clothing ; the uninjured were served in the same manner. Rings were torn off men's fingers, pocket-books, money, and all valuables appropriated. A Kaffir employed in the Locomotive Department here incurred the wrath of the robbers in some way and they opened fire upon him. He dodged beween the carriages; but at last received a bullet which doubled him up, and while lying on the ground other bullets were fired into him until he was dead. The only sign of civilisation made by the murderous band was that they left one truck for the wounded men to be placed in, but that is all the assistance afforded. The gang then left, A party of four men walked this way to Koekemoer, where the garrison provided them with some clothing, and made them comfortable. The wounded were taken in charge by Captain Richards, A. S. C. officer here, who was in the train and afterwards taken to Machaire. The Boers robbed the mail, took all letters and money, looted as much of the load of the trains as they could carry away, and then set fire to the wreckage. Among the Boers were a number of local Boers who were recognised by the passengers.

CHARGES AGAINST PLANTERS.

In the Devikulam planters' case, the prosecution closed on Thursday evening. The two European accused made statements. Baillie said that he was ill, and had nothing to do with the offence. McGowan said that when the despatch boxes were found in the stables orders were given not to allow the horse-keeper to get away. He was tied and confined in the stables. In the evening Baillie went to the stables and found the horse-keeper in a dying condition, and tried to revive him, but the man died. They buried him because a jackal had mutilated the corpse.

The Advocate-General began his address on behalf of the Crown on Friday morning, which lasted three hours. He told the jury that though there were slight discrepancies in the prosecution's evidence in regard to minor and unimportant details, the case against the accused had substantially been proved. The defence, in the cross-examination of the prosecution's witnesses, had attempted to suggest that the horse-keeper's death might have been caused by some disease, but beyond making the suggestion they did not call any evidence to prove that deceased had met his death from causes other than those alleged by the prosecution. As against the suggestion of the defence, there was the uncontradicted testimony of the wife of the deceased, that he was in good health at the time of his death. He asked the jury not to look into every detail of the cause, but to satisfy themselves by taking the prosecution's evidence as a whole that the charges against the accused were made out. The evidence before the court would entitle the jury to return a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. Robert Grant then began his address on behalf of Baillie, the first accused. In the course of his speech he attacked the case for the prosecution as evincing signs, from its very inception to the time it came before the High Court, of having been manipulated by the police. On behalf of his own client he said the evidence connecting him with the alleged beating was so contradictory and inconclusive, that they could not possibly convict him of murder. As regards the minor charges, it was for the jury to differentiate on the evidence, as to what part his client had actually taken in the beating, before they could convict him.

On Thursday the Advocate-General tendered in evidence the confessional statement made by Sonayabefore the Third Class Magistrate of Anjanad. Objection was taken to this by the defence, and after hearing arguments on both sides on the point His Lordship held that under Section 26 of the Evidence Act the Magistrate in the Native State who recorded the confessional statement was a Magistrate within the meaning of that section ; secondly, the statement was admissible in evidence subject to a direction that the jury were to attach no weight to it in so far as it implicated the first and second accused : thirdly, His Lordship ruled that the statement was admissible without oral proof, and the defence had not attempted to rebut the presumption that it was recorded by a Magistrate duly authorised to record.

Mr. Grant pointed out that in the course of the re-examination of the first and second prosecution witnesses, the Advocate-General intimated that he would call the Third Class Magistrate as a witness, and he now asked that the Magistrate might be put into the box.

After some discussion the Advocate-General to save time agreed to call the Third Class Magistrate.

Mr. Kunjipillai, Third Class Magistrate, was then examined. The statement made before him by the widow of the deceased was offered by the Advocate-General as corroborative of her evidence in this Court.

The defence objected to this on the ground that the statement had been recorded by a Magistrate not legally competent to investigate a case against European British subjects, and also that it had not been recorded at or about the time of the offence.

Baillie's and McGowan's statements before the Committing Magistrate were next read out to the jury and with this the case for the prosecution was closed.

The defence called no witnesses. His Lordship enquired if the accused desired to make any statements. Baillie made the following statement :—"I was ill at the time of the alleged occurrence with fever. There was a suspicion that the horse-keeper had stolen the cashboxes, and he admitted he had stolen them. I deny that I either kicked him or beat him, or caused any violence to him as alleged by the prosecution witnesses. The chokra, Iyappu, had been ill with fever, and he did not work for some days previous to the horse-keeper's death. I made no statement as regards the horse-keeper's death as recorded in the inquest report. I merely signed the statement, because I believed it contained a statement that I would say nothing then about the horse-keeper's death. The statement was dictated and written in Malayalam, and was never read or explained to me. That is all I have to say supplementary of what I told Mr. Vernede, the Committing Magistrate."

McGowan next made the following statement :—"I did not beat or cause any violence to the horse-keeper. When informed by Baillie that the despatch-boxes were found in the stable, orders were given to the butler that the horse-keeper was not to be allowed to get away. This was a necessary precaution, as the country is wild, and police help only obtainable at Devikulam, 48 miles away. The horse-keeper was not tied up to the tree and beaten ; he was tied up and put into the stables. In the evening Baillie and myself went down to the stable and found the horse-keeper in a dying condition. We used whisky and endeavoured to revive him. Our efforts were unavailing, and the man died. We buried him next day, because a jackal had taken a bit out of his corpse. I wrote a letter to the police which I sent as usual in our estate tappal bag. I desire this statement to be taken as supplementary of that which I made before Mr. Vernede."

The third accused made no statement.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CLOSE OF THE BUDGET DEBATE.

SECOND READING OF THE LAND BILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS).

POONA, AUG. 23.

THE Council resumed its session at noon to-day. H. E. the Governor presiding, when the consideration of the Financial Statement was resumed.

THE HON. MR. GILES.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, said :—In the speeches that were made yesterday, criticism was made with reference to Education, which required a few remarks. The hon. gentleman who first spoke and the Hon. Mr. Mehta both deplored the reduction of the building grant assignment made by Government. As you are aware, it was found necessary when this Budget was framed to reduce the building grant assignment of a lakh and-a-half to Rs. 30,000; but owing to the recent wind fall received from the Government of India, Government has been able to make a special assignment for buildings amounting to Rs. 1,20,000, thus bringing up the total amount so assigned during the year to one lakh and-a-half. Of this sum by far the greater portion has been given to aided schools and only a certain amount reserved for the very necessary wants of Government institutions. The Hon. Mr. Mehta will, I am sure, be glad to hear that a large amount of this assignment has gone to Bombay, partly for student's quarters at Elphinstone College, partly to aided European Schools and partly to the Lord Harris Primary School. I will only add one word more with regard to the primary school accommodation in Bombay, which Mr. Mehta has told us is so deplorable. Even if Government are able to make in the future as I think they will be able to make the ordinary assignment of a lakh and-a-half for building grants, there are still certain pledges to be redeemed and promises to be fulfilled, and it will not perhaps be possible for Government to undertake the whole of that programme in the immediate future. But I may suggest for the consideration of the wealthy Corporation of Bombay that they might do as so many aided managers have done during the past five years and build at their own risk. It is also possibly worthy of suggestion that so large and wealthy a Corporation may expect in the future to become independent of the Government in its building operations for primary schools. If we look at home we find that last year the City of Manchester expended a sum of £300,000 upon one building, that of a Central Technical Institute for the City. I am not aware that the Government of England has been called upon to assist in that building. The whole expenditure comes out of the rates. The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra spoke among other things of the necessity of giving some education to medical men in sanitary engineering. This is hardly comprised directly within my province, but I think I am divulging no secret when I say that a scheme is now under consideration of Government with a view of affording some training in sanitary engineering to men who have passed the L. C. E., and also to men who have passed the L. M. and S. Sir Bhalchandra made some further remarks in regard to the University and said it was a matter for regret that Government had withdrawn its patronage from the University. I do not understand that Government stands in relation to the University exactly as patron; I should have thought its relation to the University was rather that of father to son. Government created the University and it was necessary in its earlier years, that Government should have seen that it was adequately equipped for the battle of life. As the University grew and its finances increased it was able more and more to stand alone; and the Government grant was gradually reduced until now the University is in the proud position of being able to pay its own way by its own fee receipts and also have a substantial balance to its credit. I may add that lately it has been found possible to revise the scale of fees to be given to examiners, and the revision has certainly not been to the detriment of the examiners. Sir Balchandra made a further remark in regard to the expenditure on education being stationary. In the month of October 1896, I was acting Director of Public Instruction and I received from Government orders that during the present financial crisis no proposals for further expenditure should be laid before the Government. Those orders, five years' old now, have not yet been countermanded. I think I need hardly state the reason why ; it is known to every one here present. What the Government has tried to do has been to maintain its expenditure on education amidst very great distress and perplexity as to where to find funds. Some criticism has been made by the Hon. Mr. Gocaldas, who has also deplored the lamented fact that the number of District Local Board Schools appears to be decreasing. The explanation of this is very simple. The District Local Boards are in great straits for want of money. In many cases owing to the famine their receipts for the past year have been far below the ordinary estimates and it has been necessary for them to budget for the present year, with a view to the funds they possess. No one can regret more than I do the necessity for closing any primary school ; but so long as the finances of the District Local Boards remain as they are and are collected on their present basis so long it must necessarily be the case that in time of want, in times when the revenue is not entirely collected, the educational portion of the cess must be less than it was in previous years. I may here state that the criticisms of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale also point in the same direction. No one would be more delighted than I should be, if I could see the funds of District Local Boards expanded and a very great increase in the number of primaly schools in consequence. It is not within the range of practical politics and therefore it is almost impossible to suggest the raising of local rates in present conditions. But the Hon. Mr. Gokhale notes that in the Budget there is an assignment for primary schools of Rs. 30,000. That has been given by Government during the past five years with a view of aiding private enterprise in villages ;—that is to say, where the District Local Board cannot open a school, the village may itself open a school and Government may assist it by a grant-in-aid. This grant was originally Rs. 40,000, but that benevolent person the Accountant General stepped in and objected that on annual averages we could not budget for more than Rs. 30,000. That grant has been a very useful one and I trust that in the future when more liberal assignment is possible, that we may see that sum of Rs. 30,000 increased very greatly, at least to one lakh of rupees. In that case, we would assist very greatly the village people themselves in opening village schools, by substantial grants-in-aid. The Hon. Mr. Moses made a strong appeal for larger assignments. I am sure that is an appeal in which everybody will concur. Education must be progressvie to do any good at all and the expenditure on education must be increased. I can only say that I trust that in the fresh contract now to be made it will be found possible, by the aid of the liberality of the Government of India, to make larger assignments for education than it has been possible to make in the past. The Hon. Mr. Moses made comments on the subject of commerce. During the past two years we have been able to do something with reference to that matter. You are aware examinations in commerce are now conducted by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Elphinstone High School. They have been held for the last two years. The first examination was fairly attended and the examination held in May last was largely attended. Government has now consented to extend this system to Ahmedabad and to hold an examination there next year. I have no doubt that in a very short time we shall also be able to hold such examinations in a centre like Karachi. We have also in the revision of standards for secondary schools, which has lately received the approval of Government, entered the subject of Commerce as an optional subject, so that every high school, whether Government or aided, if it sees fit to teach this subject, will be able to do so. I do not think it advisable that Government should issue orders that this subject must be taught in every high school. There must be a large number of schools in the mofussil that could hardly gain by such a course of instruction being included in their curriculum. Such a subject must be more suited to a large town. I acknowledge very fully the kindly tone with which all the criticism on the educational budget has been made, and I am quite sure that every member of this Council is well aware that if Government has had to suspend progress in education it has not been on account of any apathy or want of anxiety on that subject, but solely on account of those great misfortunes through which the Presidency has been passing, and which we trust have now come to an end.

MR. MONTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath, in replying on the Budget debate, said :—I cannot complain of the searching criticism to which the administration of the departments with which I am connected has been subjected, and I have to acknowledge the generous appreciation of parts of it, and especially of the unremitting efforts of the officers of Government to combat famine. But inasmuch as the subjects dealt with range from the high politics of a permanent settlement to the fees charged for wood in Kanara, hon'ble members will hardly expect me to go into so much detail as they have done, although I have had a night to cogitate over their speeches. At one time it occurred to me that my hon'ble friend Mr. Parekh had brought with him by mistake an essay he had prepared for the "Statistical Reporter" in lieu of a proof of his speech, but I suppose that must have been a misapprehension.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta have dealt with some matters which we are not competent to settle. It rests with-the Government of India to determine the principles of the next provincial contract, and it would serve no good purpose if I expressed any opinion on the suggestions which have been made. Even the grants to local bodies in aid of plague expenditure are met from Imperial funds, as matters now stand, and it is for the Government of India to decide on what basis they should be calculated. But inasmuch as the expenditure in question is primarily a charge on the local bodies, for such as is considered to be the protection of the whole country, is directly borne by Imperial funds, the contribution of a fixed percentage could scarcely be accepted as a satisfactory arrangement. Government come to the aid of the local bodies only to the extent to which they cannot meet their liabilities, and the exception in which a percentage contribution would be found inadequate would, I fancy, prove to be the rule. As regards the new settlement, we shall endeavour to get the best terms we can, but I doubt if it will help us much to put forward the need of assistance to the wealthy City of Bombay even for the important purposes mentioned as a ground for increased assignment. As regards the various questions connected with land revenue, which hon'ble members have discussed, I do not purpose saying anything on the present occasion regarding a permanent settlement, which is not within the range of practical politics, nor regarding the system of granting suspensions and remissions and the desirability of fluctuating assessments, which, it is understood, came within the range of the Famine Commission inquiry. But I cannot admit any justification for the assumption of the Hon. Mr. Parekh that the method which was adopted in this Presidency led to measures of oppression by the subordinate officers. He seems to be rather premature in holding it proved that there was a general practice of adopting such measures. I can express no opinion on the point as regards even the two talukas of Surat and Broach, to which complaints were confined, because the comments of the Collector and the Commissioner on Mr. Maconochie's report regarding the complaints in the latter were received only a fortnight ago, in manuscript, and the papers are not yet ready for consideration. But even if it has been shown that there were grounds for such complaints in a corner of these two districts, the conclusion that the practices alleged were general is one which I am quite unable to follow. The hon'ble member admits that there were orders that nobody should be required to pay who could not do so without difficulty, and that no warrant of distraint should be issued by an officer below the rank of Assistant or Deputy Collector, but he asks what were such orders as compared with the feelings of the subordinate officers, that their advancement would depend on the revenue collected? Are these officers so infatuated as to believe that a breach of Government orders would lead to their promotion? Government has nothing to do with their promotion. Could they suppose that the superior officers on whom their promotion does depend would reward them for violating orders which these officers were responsible for seeing carried out? If measures of oppression were largely adopted for the collection of the revenue, they were singularly unsuccessful, nobody can say that the amount realized was excessive. The hon'ble member further thinks that even when the remissions and suspensions were settled the announcement of them was kept back by the subordinate officers to extort money. I am sorry he finds reason to make so general an accusation against a large number of his countrymen. We have reason for thinking that in some cases the difficulties of the situation created by so great a famine were taken advantage of to make illicit gains of various kinds, but I hope there is no such general rascality amongst subordinate officers as he seems to suppose. If there is, would a difference in system prevent its having any effect?

The question of the general pitch of assessment is altogether of too complex a nature to be discussed exhaustively on an occasion of this kind, but there are a few considerations of a general nature which I must point out in connection with statements of some hon'ble members. The average prices and rents which I quoted in my speech on the first reading of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill were taken from the revision settlement reports. They are calculated from the entries in the Registration records. I believe the whole of the registered transactions in a year are taken into account and an average struck. But the Registration records for a considerable series of years have at various periods been examined with the same object, and with the same general result. There cannot be a sounder method of proving an opinion of the general pitch of the assessment. There are, of course, disturbing factors, which affect individual transactions, but they are not all in the same direction, and the average of a series of prices must indicate the profit which remains after the payment of the assessment. If my hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale would like an individual instance I will give him one. Some land is needed for the effluent experiment at Munjri. It is assessed at less than Rs. 2 per acre. When an attempt was made to rent it, the owner asked Rs. 30 per acre per annum, and inquiry showed that land is generally let in the neighbourhood at this rate. I understand that the village punch estimate the price which should be paid if the land is acquired under the Act at Rs. 500 per acre. Whenever land is taken up under the Act, the compensation is fixed at very many multiples of the assessment. The evidence that land is as a rule bought and sold throughout the Presidency at high prices is overwhelming. The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale assign as a reason that it is a popular form of investment, especially amongst retired officials. But the retired officials must form but a small portion of the purchasers of land. And even they as well as the traders who return with savings would not invest money in land if they got no return from it. If the hon'ble Mr. Parekh is correct in his view that the assessment in the Broach district is 50 per cent.—not to say more than 50 per cent. of the gross produce, then, according to the general idea on which crop rents are based, a man who purchases land as a speculation can get no return from it at all. Are the retired officials and traders who have saved so eager to hold land that they will pay a large price for the pleasure of looking at it? The hon'ble members have represented that the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill induced people to pay the assessment; I think if there was any such result it was rather due to the travesty of the intention of Government, which was industriously circulated. But why should those interested in land be so eager to have the assessment paid if the assessment leaves little or no profit? The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh speaks of the difficulty in recovering the assessment in Broach in years before the famine. If that is a test then the assessment in the Presidency generally must be exceedingly light as compared with that in other provinces. I find, for instance, that in 1877-8 the proportion of coercive processes to holdings in Madras which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale puts forward as a model to follow in fixing the assessment in the net produce was 9·93 per cent. while in Bombay it was only 38; in 1878-9 the figures were respectively 13, 27 and 43 and in 1899-1900 12, 25 and 34, comparison with other provinces is equally favourable to Bombay. Another test applied by the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh and a very proper test, is the area relinquished. But the assessment according to that test also throughout the Presidency is generally light, for even in years of famine the relinquishments are insignificant. As regards the formidable figures quoted by the hon'ble member to show the average outturn and the rates of the assessment to it, I prefer to rely on the results of crop experiments which have year after year been analyzed by so competent an authority as Mr. Mollison, whose conclusion was that although the assessment of fertile land is relatively high in Gujarat, a larger profit is left to the cultivators of such land than to the cultivators of poorer land were lightly assessed; special areas of which part of Wagra is one relinquishment are regarded as indicating overassessment, and, as I have already stated, steps are taken to reduce the assessment in such cases. I have heard nothing to affect the correctness of the general view I have before expressed, that while there may be over-assessment in certain areas, the assessment generally is light. We shall take steps to apply a remedy where there are indications of over-assessment and I do not think that a Commission is needed for the purpose.

My hon'ble friend Sir Bhalchandra has asked whether a failure of rain is enough to account for famine. Well, I think it is. It means that 60 or 70 per cent. of the population are, for at least, 12 months, deprived of employment and income. I doubt whether there is any country in the world where large numbers of the population under such deprivation could pull through so long a period without relief from the State or from private charity. When a strike occurs amongst labourers in Europe, they seldom hold out even with the aid of funds for as much as 3 months. Why there was such utter helplessness shown in Gujarat is a question which the Famine Commission has probably tried to answer.

As regards the question of building assessments, to which several hon'ble members have alluded, I can only say that Government are most anxious to encourage buildings in the suburbs of Bombay, and are willing to make any reasonable allowances likely to have the effect of preventing over-crowding. The suggestions before made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola as regards the later point are under inquiry. As regards those now made by him, I must point out that while in some places where the ground is uniform, and the demand for land for building is not very great, a system of multiples of the assessment may freely be adopted, and, indeed, is adopted, as a rough and ready method of determining building assessment, it would be most unsuitable in such places as Salsette. The high land which is most valuable for building is least valuable for agriculture, and vice versa. I have said that we are willing to make all reasonable allowances to encourage building on sanitary principles, but we cannot on that account sacrifice a large amount of public revenue for a long period, or for ever, for the benefit of landholders, and ground-rent charged at the same rate in the situation value as distinct from the agricultural value has been found a suitable rate in the large towns of Bombay and Karachi does not seem unreasonable. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola says that the idea of 50 years' leases has scared people, and the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh contends that such leases cannot be improved where people have a proprietary right. It is possible that there is some misapprehension on this point. By a 50 years' lease it is merely meant that the building assessment is guaranteed for 50 years. The occupant of land formerly assessed for agriculture and appropriated for buildings does not, of course, lose the right of holding in perpetuity subject to the payment of the assessment lawfully due for the time being. If, however, it is meant that the term of 50 years is not long enough, surely what term is suitable in the trading centre of Bombay cannot be unsuitable in the suburbs.

In connection with the question of appropriating land for a purpose other than agriculture, the Hon'ble Mr. Khare makes a singularly rapid induction from a solitary instance. The case was peculiar, probably unique, land which properly should be included within factory premises, being used for stacking cotton brought to be ginned, was cultivated in the monsoon, and on that account it was held that it was not appropriated for a purpose other than agriculture. The suit was decided on exceedingly technical grounds, and I cannot see that it forms a reasonable basis even for a surmise that in this matter executive officers frequently act inequitably. Mill-owners are fairly well able to look after their own interests. I can hardly say I am surprised to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh that there is dissatisfaction with the income-tax assessment. One seldom does find people satisfied with the demand made on them for income-tax, but his Majesty's Government must be carried on, and it cannot be carried on without revenue. If we can get neither land revenue nor income-tax we shall be in bad case. I do not think it can be contended that the income-tax yields all that it should in this country. The method of imposing a higher assessment in order to get more evidence of the income is no doubt irritating, but as the law stands there is no other way of getting any evidence. Certificates of income are not required in this country, and I am afraid that if they were, in the majority of cases little reliance could be placed on them. In this matter also I do not think that a Commission could help us much.

The question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale why there are so many more prosecutions for forest offences in the Central Circle than in the Southern Circle is easily answered. In the former the fresh areas are to a large extent intermingled with cultivated and populated areas; in the latter there is practically no access for man or beast to a very large proportion of the forests. The lands which the hon'ble member says are valueless as forest are, or will be, classed as pasture, and not managed by the Forest Department at all. I do not know whether my honble friend was serious when he suggested that the price of liquor should be reduced in Thana and Surat. It is stated that in malarious parts of these districts some of the people could probably not live without alcohol; but that is no reason for encouraging intemperance. The hon'ble member on a former occasion expressed his dissent from the theory that increase of price results in a decrease of consumption. That theory is founded on a pretty wide experience of human nature, and I think that even in this country it is found that cheap liquor leads to drunkenness. I remember a correspondence in the seventies, when the principle of taxing liquor as highly as it can be taxed without encouraging illicit consumption had not been put in force, from which it appeared that in numerous villages in Kolaba and Thana there was seldom to be found a man sober after 7 or 8 in the evening. My hon'ble friend thinks that the best way of checking consumption is to reduce the number of shops. But if consumption is legitimate, there is no justification for putting people to great inconvenience to get liquor. Nor, according to our experience, would his remedy have much, if any, effect. It is found that in the borders of Native States and Portuguese territory people will go long distances—often as much as 10 or 12 miles—to get cheap liquor, and many people go, or used to go, from Bombay to parts of Salsette to drink because the price is a trifle lower. The consumption in any place is immediately affected if the rate of duty is lowered in a neighbouring area.

The Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji continues to show a commendable zeal in the interests of the inamdars whom he represents. We consider that in alienated villages into which money rates have been introduced the collection of the dues should be carried out as far as may be on the same principle as in Government villages, and we have issued orders which will, we trust, secure this object. I hope these orders will also have the effect of checking such misconduct on the part of village officers as the Hon'ble Mr. Khare alludes to. We have pointed to the suggestion of the Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji that the orders of 1894, to which he refers, should be modified, and it is not clear that they were properly interpreted, and we have pointed out that if a principal sharer fail to pay what is due to Government, it is not necessary to resort to coersive processes against him before proceeding to recover from co-sharers or inferior holders. I do not think under the existing law we can do more than we have done to secure prompt assistance to inamdars to recover their rents. Three amendments of the law have been suggested, and they will be carefully considered, but they cannot be adopted without such consideration. Other suggestions of the hon'ble member are such as cannot suitably be discussed in a meeting of Council, but if discussed at all should form the subject of official correspondence. I cannot, however, hold out any hope that the quit-rent payable under settlement or hukdars dues payable under the settlement or provision of the law will ever be allowed to depend on the rents collected. The suggestion that the rules for the recovery of advances by Government should be applied to the recovery of advances by private individuals has been held to be open to objection, and obviously great caution would be needed before Government undertook to recover private debts of any kind by executive powers. But any measure which gives promise of an opportunity to agriculturists to obtain what they need for cultivation on reasonable terms is worthy of careful consideration, and we shall gladly give much consideration to any detailed scheme which may be put before us. These remarks apply equally to the inamdars referred to by the Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji and to the other native gentlemen referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Khare.

These are, I think, all the comments which the speeches of hon'ble members call for from me. Some minor and indeed, minute points have been touched on, but I think it will be agreed that if any suggestions are made regarding them, they will be more suitably made in written representations from the persons concerned.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor said: My hon'ble colleague has dealt so fully with all the points that have been raised in connection with the Budget that I do not propose to occupy further time by adding any word to it, more especially as the Council are aware that we have an important Bill which we are about now to discuss. The only single suggestion which I would make is really in the nature of a repetition of what I said last year, when I suggested whether some means might not be taken by which a not unreasonable curtailment of our Budget proceedings may be effected. I do not say that any single member should not have the freest possible opportunity of ventilating any subject that he may desire to do, but I think it would be for the great convenience of my hon'ble colleague who is in charge of the Revenue Department if, when any hon'ble member desires to speak in such detail upon the Budget as necessitates the printing of his remarks, if he would very kindly allow the major portion of those printed remarks to be put in and taken as read, and furnish my hon'ble colleague with a copy of them, my hon'ble colleague would then be put in a better position to reply to any criticisms which those speeches may contain.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

THE SECOND READING.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

The Council proceeded to the second reading of the Bill to Amend the Land Revenue Code.

H. E. The Governor introduced the consideration of the Bill by a speech which we published in Saturday's issue.

THE HON. MR. MONTEATH.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code said:—The innocent little Bill—I prefer this phrase of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to that of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, "the innocent looking little Bill"—of which I had the honour to propose the first reading at the end of last May, has elicited an unexpected volume of writing and oratory. I cannot say criticism, for nine-tenths or perhaps it would be more accurate to say ninety-nine-hundredths of what has been said and written does not touch any of the questions at issue. We should have welcomed real criticism and endeavoured to profit by it, but no reasonable man or body of men can be influenced by speech and writing which however vigorous in language, are entirely beside the point.

We do not expect either Aristotelian or Baconian logic from ryots as my hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta seems to suppose. We do not even expect exuberant orators to refrain from parading the "idola theatre" and "idola fori," which the greatest and wisest of mankind so especially abhorred. But we do expect those who take the part of leaders of public opinion to adhere to the first principles of reasoning. Now my hon'ble friend presided at a public meeting to protest against this Bill, and he denounced it as more formidable in its revolutionary character than the Punjab Land Alienation Act. How did he set about proving his assertion? He quoted the provision of the Land Revenue Code which we contend to have been made too absolute in its terms through pure inadvertence and his conclusion was that as through it land to which a Survey Settlement has been applied is impressed with the essential quality of heritable and transferable property held in perpetuity irrespective of the occupant for the time being to provide that unalienated unoccupied land may be lawfully granted on special conditions is to absolutely undo the settlement. A more flagrant "petitio principii" was never perpetrated. According to that form of reasoning every amendment whatever of an existing law would be revolutionary. If anybody declares a measure to be revolutionary or unconstitutional, he is bound, I take it, to show that it is a violation of common law or immemorial custom. What then are the facts as regards this point? It has never been denied at least until this discussion commenced that in this country whatever may have been the nature of the rights in occupied land, the Raja was from the earliest times the absolute owner of waste or unoccupied land. Under, at any rate, the more recent Native dynasties the area of Miras land was limited—in some districts did not exist at all, and the Sirkar could undoubtedly adopt any method it chose of dealing with Gatkuli land. It was judicially determined in the Kanara Forest case that waste land belongs to the State and is at its unfettered disposal. Indeed, it could not be otherwise. Land in which no private rights subsist must of necessity be at the disposal of the Government as the trustee of the public for the public benefit and there can be no restriction on the method of its disposal except such as may be imposed by custom or law. In this case there is no such custom or law except the provision in question. And the immemorial custom or common law is embodied in the Code, of which let me read part of Section 37 "and all lands, wherever situated, which are not the property of individuals or of aggregates of persons legally capable of holding property, and except in so far as any rights of such persons may be established in or over the same, and except as may be otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force are, and are hereby declared to be, with all rights in or over the same, or appertaining thereto, the property of Government; and it shall be lawful for the Collector, subject to the orders of the Commissioner, to dispose of them in such manner as he may deem fit, or as may be authorized by general rules sanctioned by Government, subject always to the rights of way, and all other rights of the public or of individuals legally subsisting." The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his minute of dissent from the report of the Select Committee said that the proposal to empower Government to give waste, relinquished or forfeited lands on such leases as they think best is open to grave objection; that it is unsafe and not in harmony with the spirit of British administration that such vast powers should be conferred on the Executive Government and that a most important branch of the administration of the Presidency should be removed from the regulation and control of express statutory provisions and put simply under the direction of executive authority. He added: "In no province of British India is the choice of the land tenure thus left to the discretion of the Executive Government." On this foundation there have been based numerous denunciations of our unconstitutional action, and it has been gravely alleged that the Bill is an appeal to the Legislature to part with its functions. Again, what are the facts? In no other province in British India, including Burma, is the State fettered by Statute in regard to the method of disposal of waste land or, as it is often put, land over which no person has rights or to which no rights are proved. Let Hon. Members read the Acts and they will see. In several of them authority is expressly given to the Executive to make rules for the disposal of such land, and in all the provinces rules of the most various tenor prescribing the conditions on which land may be granted in specified circumstances and sometimes reserving power to deal as the Government please in any case have been promulgated. Let me further call the attention of the Hon'ble Member to Section 3 of the Crown Grants Act—"All provisions, restrictions, conditions and limitations ever contained in any such grant or transfer as aforesaid (i. e., any grant or other transfer of land or of any interest therein heretofore made or hereafter to be made by or on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, her heirs or successors or by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council to or in favour of any person whatever) shall be valid and take effect according to their tenor, any rule of law, statute or enactment of the Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding." That provision extends to the whole of British India. It would indeed not be unreasonable to hold that it overrides the absolute nature of Sections 68 and 73 of the Land Revenue Code, in which cases the amendments we propose are not necessary, but it is no doubt desirable that we should bring these provisions into harmony with the general law of the land. It must, however, be obvious to the Hon'ble Member that in these circumstances he is rather wide of the mark in representing the measure as unique. My hon'ble friend instances the Chenab Valley Act III of 1893 and the Sind Special Occupancies' Act III of 1897 as precedents which should have been followed to tie the hands of the Executive. We might have expected from him a discrimination of the different circumstances. These Acts were enacted to deal with definite areas and specially for the purpose of providing a convenient system of registration of conditions and saving the necessity of separate leases. They, moreover, leave the Local Government full discretion to determine the conditions, except that a restriction of the power of transfer is prescribed as one of them. The object of the amendment we are considering is to make it clear that

GOVERNMENT HAVE THE POWER

of granting the use and occupation of land on suitable conditions in special cases. The idea of the hon. member apparently is, that the cases and the conditions should be specified in the Bill. But that is clearly impossible. Will he undertake within any given time to produce an exhaustive list of the various uses to which land may be put and of the terms which it would be appropriate to attach in each case? Would he think it reasonable if the use of land was applied for for an omitted case, say for a cricket pitch near a school or college or (to take one more likely to be omitted) for drying the boy's linen that the principal or Council or Committee should be told that it could not be granted until a special Act was passed by the Legislature? It would even be a task of some difficulty to collate the cases in which land has been given out on special terms within a few past years in oversight of the absolute nature of the provisions contained in Sections 68 and 73 of the Code. Whatever grounds the hon'ble members may have for distrusting the power or the wish of Government, and Government officers to exercise a reasonable discretion in the public interest, there are cases in which such discretion must be allowed and this is one of them. You cannot foresee all circumstances which may arise and provide for them by statute. It has never been suggested that in the town and island of Bombay, where land is of enormous value, and where if anywhere one might expect that anything approaching unconstitutional action would be quickly detected Government should or could be bound by statute as to the conditions on which such land as is at its disposal should be granted in all classes of cases. Is it revolutionary to restore (if indeed it was ever lost) to Government the power to do in the mofussil what it has done in the island of Bombay without demur ever since it was ceded? In fact the power is one of which the Government cannot be divested without the gravest public inconvenience and disadvantage. I have said before that there are strong reasons for believing that it was not the intention of the Code to deprive the Government of the power to grant land on special terms in special cases and that the doubt which we purpose removing is merely as to the effect of the wording. The absolute terms of Sections 68 and 73 are not consistent with the apparent intention of Section 37, which I have already quoted, and there is nothing in Section 62 taken by itself to limit the conditions which a Collector may annex to an occupancy before granting permission to take up unoccupied unalienated land. In 1875 special rules were made for the grant of occupancy rights in Government land in certain parts of Nasik, the Konkan, Khandesh, Surat, and Ahmedabad to wild tribes and in 1883, after the Land Revenue Code was passed, it was directed that the agreement should contain a clause to the effect that the person to whom the land was granted should not lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise encumber the occupancy without the previous sanction of the Collector. I pointed out at the first reading that Mr. Naylor, who drafted the Code, approved of the clause. Could there be a more convincing proof that it was not the intention of the framer of the Code by the terms of Sections 68 and 73 to debar Government from granting land on special terms. I may add that in a case decided by the late Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargent, and Mr. Justice Fulton in 1894 (Dhabu wd. Chaina versus Harring and others) it was held that the use of the word "Bhogwata" (enjoyment) in a Kabulayat taken along with a recital that no purchase money was paid, indicated that the intention as understood by both Government and the Bhil was that the right of occupancy created by it was to terminate with the Bhil's beneficial interest in it and therefore nothing could pass to the purchaser of the Bhil's interest in the land. Althought the plaintiff purchased the land at a Court' sale, he was not allowed to recover possession. The grant was made before the Code was enacted, but the Court sale took place long after in 1890, when presumably the provisions of the Code would apply. My hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta respects the palladium of our liberties (and the names I have mentioned) and when he finds that these learned judges decided a case on the assumption that Government could legally exercise the power which we are taking steps to put beyond doubt that they can exercise, I think he must feel that he was using exceedingly inappropriate language when he talked of our sowing the seeds of revolution, and characterized the Bill as particularly formidable in its revolutionary character.

I need say little of the other amendments, which have not elicited much comment. So far as I have seen the provisions intended to make it clear that the maintenance of visible boundaries can be enforced have met with no objection. A feeble attempt has been made to show that by the amendment of Section 43 Government are endeavouring to acquire a new power and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his minute of dissent expressed the view that this amendment is calculated to strengthen the hands of Government in enforcing their theory of State landlordism to the fullest extent, and he thinks that this claim is of comparatively recent date because there were neither building fines nor special assessments of building areas before 1865. It is true that special building assessments were seldom, if ever, imposed in the mofussil before 1865 but that was because land was not much in demand for building. But what was the law? It is contained in Section 11 of Regulation XVII of 1827, "All land whether applied to agricultural or other purposes shall be liable to the payment of land revenue to Government according to the established principles which govern the assessment of that description of land to which it belongs." There is, however, not much advantage likely to arise from discussing the history of the question. The fact is that under the existing law special assessment can be imposed on land appropriated for buildings and can be revised after the expiry of any term for which a guarantee has been given. It is not within the competence of this Government to fix an assessment in perpetuity and any person who supposes that a building assessment cannot be revised if the law remains as it is will have to be undeceived. Possibly under the law as it stands the altered assessment would be liable to revision on the expiry of, the term of the Survey Settlement instead of being at once guaranteed for a long period, but if so, the amendment is beneficial to the holders. The whole effect of the amendment of Section 43 is to make it clear that Government can authorize the Collector or other officer to fix and revise assessment on lands of which the appropriation is altered without going through the cumbrous process which otherwise might be required under Chapter VIII of the Code. That is the Bill. Whether or not it is to be made clear that the maintenance of visible boundaries can be enforced, whether or not it is to be made clear that Government can authorize the Collector to fix and in due course revise assessments on lands of which the appropriation is changed, whether or not it is to be made clear that Government has the power of granting occupancies on special conditions in special cases, a power which it is essential for administration in the public interest that it should have, a power which it has always exercised and a power which is held by every other Government in India—these are the questions which this Council has to decide. These are the questions on which Hon'ble Members have to vote. If they can conscientiously answer these questions in the negative let them vote accordingly. But they cannot properly vote against the Bill because they disapprove of a particular policy which may be adopted on the passing of it. It is open to them as to all members of the community to discuss that policy, but the question whether or not it should be adopted is not to be determined in this Council. The passing of the Bill does not necessarily involve the adoption of that policy, and the amendments are required in the public interest whether that policy is adopted or not.

Much of what has been said and written with regard to that policy is not much more relevant to it than it is to the provisions of the Bill. With some of it I am quite in accord, as those who have done me the honour to listen to or read my speech on the introduction of the Bill must have seen. We have never supposed or represented that we have discovered a panacea for all the ills which afflict the cultivators in this Presidency. If any of our leaders of public opinion will point out practicable methods of promoting non-agricultural industries and the organization of real credit, we shall most willingly do our best to put them into practice. We shall gladly co-operate in any feasible measures for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural community. But it is surely unreasonable to condemn the restriction on the power of transfer which we purpose imposing in certain cases because it will not bring about the millennium. I have endeavoured to show that this Presidency has on the whole prospered under the ordinary survey tenure and I should be sorry to see anybody deprived of the power of transfer who is capable of making use of it to his own advantage. But I don't think that any sensible person acquainted with Bhils, Katkaris, Thakurs and Warlis would contend that they can make good use of it or that the possession of it does not lead to their ruin. The great majority of the Kaliparaj people in Gujarat and of several classes elsewhere have no greater capacity for protecting their own interests. These people will submit to any terms rather than leave the lands of which they are the nominal occupants. They are left in all years only enough to keep them alive and in years of famine they are of course thrown on public charity. They would be better off as day labourers. They would be infinitely better off if they were free to make a bargain to be tenants of other lands. That is the canker which the measure we have in view may help to remove. We claim for it no more than that, but it surely would be a boon to such people to be given an opportunity to hold either the lands of which they are the nominal occupants or other lands without a right to transfer or encumber at will but with a right to the full produce except such as is needed to meet the State demand. And if the opportunity existed for agriculturists to obtain land on these terms there can be little doubt that creditors could find it necessary to treat more liberally those whom they wished to continue cultivating for them. I am told that the Kolis of Ambegam in this district have bound themselves by a general agreement not to sell or mortgage their lands, and although the lands are of poor quality, these people have kept their hands above water through years of scarcity or famine, while their brethren holding richer lands are irretrievably embarrassed. That is one of the numerous instances which might be cited to show that a restriction of the power of transfer may be very beneficial to members of the less advanced classes. That is the main object we have in view, an object necessarily limited in its scope and of an extent which cannot yet be estimated, but giving promise of being beneficial so far as it goes. I stated at the first reading that we are giving effect to a recommendation of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, after an exhaustive inquiry which apparently some gentlemen would like repeated "ad infinitum" without any action at all. The accuracy of that statement has been denied and it has been stated that the Commission never recommended any such radical change in the land tenure of this Presidency as is capable of being accomplished under the proposed legislation. I will read the passage and let the Council judge. "Although, however, the Commission are not at present prepared to recommend the withdrawal of the power of transfer where it already exists, they do not see why in the case of future grants or alienations of Government land such a power should be conceded to the occupant. (That, it will be observed, is going much further than we contemplate. Even in making fresh grants of unoccupied land a condition of restriction of transfer will not be imposed in cases in which the Collector considers the ordinary tenure more suitable.) There is not in the four districts much Government waste land available for cultivation, and escheats and resumptions, i. e., forfeitures of culturable land are few. But outside the four districts there may be places where the experiment could be tried on a fairly extensive scale. The Commission understand that the one great difficulty in the way of inducing jungle tribes to settle on the land is to keep them from falling into debt and losing their holdings. The grant of the land without a power of transfer seems the natural remedy. The recommendation of the Commission has been described as one to grant lands in future to jungle tribes without the power of transfer, but if it is meant that the recommendation only applies to jungle tribes, the very general terms of the first part of the paragraph which I have quoted must have been overlooked.

EXTENT OF MEASURE MISUNDERSTOOD.

What I stated at the first reading as regards the possible extent of the measure has been misunderstood, as what I said on most other points. It was not possible to give any indication of that extent except a statement of the arrears on account of which land would be liable to forfeiture if they were not paid off. But it was most distinctly pointed out that if the payment of arrears was offered, it must be accepted, the land on account of which they were paid of course continuing on the ordinary survey tenure, and that occupants whom it is desirable to retain on that tenure would be allowed time to pay their dues. It did not occur to me that it was necessary to explain that any promises of remissions or suspensions would be strictly fulfilled, as I did not suppose anybody would suspect that such promises would be broken. The action which has been taken will, I hope, convince the most suspicious of cultivators that there is no intention of taking advantage of their difficulties to force on them a tenure which they do not desire. Nevertheless the opportunity is a suitable and proper one for imposing a restriction on the power of transfer on a considerable scale. In ordinary times there is practically no such opportunity at all. There have already been forfeited and there will hereafter be forfeited in the ordinary course of revenue administration lands of non-agriculturists who in existing circumstances do not care to pay the revenue. There will no doubt be forfeited lands of occupants who are completely insolvent and whom it is not in the public interest to retain on the ordinary tenure. We hope and have reason to believe that many of the poorer and the ignorant classes when they understand the conditions will prefer to have the power of transfer restricted rather than continue liable for arrears; some have indeed already applied to have such an arrangement carried out. There have not been many lands relinquished, but after such calamities as have occurred there are of course many left without occupants. But for an agitation based on misunderstanding, and I fear in many cases on misrepresentation, which we thought it best to let spend itself, considerable areas might have been given out on the restricted tenure for cultivation in the current year with advantage to individuals and to the community. We hope that even yet some can be made available for the rabi season.

THE AGITATION NOT JUSTIFIED.

As regards this agitation I wish to say as little as possible, but I cannot admit that it is justified by anything which has been said by or on behalf of Government. At the first reading some hon'ble members gave expression to the preconceived idea, for which there was no foundation, that the intention was to give out all unoccupied lands on short leases, and in spite of all that has been said to the contrary this idea has been in the forefront of the agitation. It has been urged that rack rents may be improved, and that the scheme amounts to a nationalization of forfeited lands. There was subsequently propounded the extraordinary doctrine that inasmuch as it is provided that when a sum in excess of arrears and expenses is realized by the sale of forfeited land, the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the former occupant it becomes the duty of the State not to derive from the forfeited holding anything in excess of the amount which is necessary to satisfy its own claim, and that unless the land has been put up to auction Government cannot dispose of it otherwise. We have accordingly been roundly and widely accused of endeavouring to get land, the value of which, a speaker said, is sometimes fifty times the assessment, for the amount due for a year or two, and thus to make a very profitable bargain. Our measure has been characterised as a piece of financial ingenuity of a rudely selfish character. It has been alleged that the effect of the proposal would be to reduce a large proportion of the agriculturists to the position of mere tenants of the State. That view has been the burden of many articles, and there has been widely propagated a report that Government desire to make all the poor agriculturists of the Presidency tenants-at-will, bond-slaves, labourers or serfs. At a public meeting in Bombay a resolution was proposed to the effect that the Bill is calculated to revolutionize the essential character of the tenure on which survey lands are held in the Presidency, and it was declared that the measure effects the same object which Mr. Henry George had in view in his socialistic scheme of land nationalization.

Now to begin with this doctrine regarding forfeited lands may I ask those who have put it forward what is their idea of forfeiture? According to all I have ever read on the subject private rights are extinguished in property which is forfeited to the State. The argument that because Government provides as an equitable arrangement that if on the sale of lands there is a surplus after arrears and expenses are paid it should be given to the former occupant, therefore Government cannot dispose of the lands as it chooses, strikes me as a curious "nonsequitur." It is said that when no sale can be effected Government have the power to dispose of the holding in such other manner as they please. But that is not the law. It is clearly provided in Section 56 of the Code that on forfeiture the Collector may levy all sums in arrears by sale of the occupancy or may otherwise dispose of such occupancy under rules—or orders. All this, however, has nothing to do with the Bill. There has been no attempt to alter the law on this point. The proviso to Section 68 deals only with unalienated unoccupied land as do all the provisions in the chapter affecting the grant of occupancies. If forfeited land does not come under that category, it cannot be dealt with under the proviso, but that is a matter for the Courts to settle if there is any real ground for doubt regarding it.

It has been repeatedly and most emphatically declared that the short leases are to be granted for alluvial lands and lands within forest limits which, from the nature of things cannot be given on a permanent tenure, and that when lands are given out for permanent cultivation on the restricted tenure the occupant will have all the rights of an ordinary occupant except the free power of transfer. The process of reasoning by which the conclusion has been arrived at that occupants on the restricted tenure will be mere tenants and that they may be rack-rented is not intelligible to me. They will hold on precisely the same tenure as Talukdars in Gujarat and Watandars generally. Are people of these class a mere tenants or in danger of being made tenants? The occupants in question will have the same right of holding in perpetuity as other occupants and the guarantee of the survey assessment will be as binding in their case as in any other case. Were the gentlemen who had taken a leading part in the agitation aware of the facts? If they are not, do they contend that they have not had full opportunity of ascertaining them? Whether or not, do they consider that it was the good of the community to indulge in inflamatory oratory regarding revolution, and State landlordism, and land nationalization unless they were perfectly sure of their ground? I do not understand how men of their intelligence could believe that there was a general measure of confiscation on foot, and in my estimation such as did not believe so would have acted a better part if they had endeavoured to remove the misunderstanding which was being vigorously propagated. I am glad to say that people for whose benefit we are acting show no fear of the effect of the measure when it is properly explained to them and have more confidence in the desire of Government to help them than some who undertake to speak on their behalf.

AMENDMENT BY THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta had given notice of the following amendment:—"That the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, be referred for opinion to all District Judges, Collectors and Commissioners of the Presidency, the Chief Justice and other Judge of the High Court of Bombay, to the Advocate-General and the Legal Remembrancer, and to such native gentlemen and public bodies and Associations as Government may select, and that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee for further report after consideration of such opinions and representations as may be received in respect thereof within six months from this date, with instructions to submit their report within two months thereafter."

He said: Your Excellency, I confess that I rise to speak on this occasion with a certain amount of tripidation. I am afraid that I shall again lay myself open to the indictment which my hon'ble friend, Mr. Monteath, has brought against me that I am wanting in the discussion of this question in the very elements of reasoning. But, my Lord, I seek help and consolation in the reflection that human nature is so constituted that in a controversy your opponents are always wanting in the very elements of reasoning if you don't fall in with their view, therefore, my Lord, I proceed to lay the amendment before you, though, I repeat, I am afraid I shall be liable to the same charge which my hon'ble friend has brought against me in his speech in moving the second reading of the Bill, I think, my Lord, I may add that it shows that my hon'ble friend is a bit angry that we are not able to follow his reasoning in this matter, and therefore he thinks that we are not capable of reasoning rightly and properly and, may I add, honestly. Formally and technically I am supposed, in what I am going to do, to move an amendment to the proposition made by the hon'ble member in charge of it for the second reading of the Bill before the Council. Stripped of its ceremonial vestments, my supposed amendment is only an appeal to your Excellency in Council. It is an appeal for caution and patience. It is an appeal for justice and sympathy. Above all, it is an appeal for that candour which overcomes the insidious bias which every man, officials not excepted, is liable to contract in the zealous discharge of the duties of his work in life by virtue of that very occupation and by virtue of that very zeal. We, the non-official elected members of your Excellency's Council, cannot command votes. Our place in its constitution is generally to trot along the Government triumphal car, grateful for such largess as may be generously thrown out. But if we are not to sit in utter helplessness, if we are not to feel that our absence would almost be better than a presence which would be open to misconstruction, I trust that we may be allowed to invoke earnestly that the determination of a question fraught with momentous issues of the greatest magnitude to the present and future well-being of this Presidency may be controlled and guided by the wise exercise of those attributes of all true statesmanship which I have mentioned above, without which no great problem affecting the interests of large masses of the people can be adequately and successfully treated. My Lord, I have said that I plead for patience, for caution, for sympathy and justice, and unbiased candour. At the very outset, my Lord, I will freely and frankly speak out that it is most unfortunate that the attitude and feeling of the public towards this Bill are misinterpreted and misconceived. We cannot help keenly deploring that an idea should prevail in the highest quarters that the agitation against the measure is owing only to the money-lending classes, that it is not bona fide, that the agricultural classes have little or nothing to do with it, and, that what little alarm and consternation does prevail, have been fanned into a flame by sedulous and interested misrepresentation. My Lord, if the Government of this province entertain such notions I will venture respectfully to say that they are making the same superficial mistakes, and falling into the same precipitate blunders, on information and reports coloured by one-sided predilections and vitiated by hasty and prejudiced generalizations as the mistakes and blunders founded on imperfect information into which they fell in reading and interpreting the feelings and actions of the people in connection with the earlier measures for treating the outbreak of plague in this Presidency. At that time, too, it was hastily believed, though in all honesty, that the opposition of the people to plague measures was due to interested agitation and dishonest misrepresentation. It was long before Government realised that the commotion among the people had its real origin in the violence unconsciously done to their most cherished ideas, feelings, and sentiments. Government were repeatedly and emphatically assured by officers who were supposed to know the natives more intimately than their brethren who had lost caste by their education that the people could not be, and were not, really averse to measures taken under the dictates of sanitary science and civilized benevolence for the security and preservation of life. We have all ultimately discovered the sincerity of their opposition, the impotence of sanitary science, and the innocence of the accused classes. I am afraid a similar phenomenon is being enacted in respect of the measure now before the Council. It is judged that there could be no genuine opposition from people in whose interest it was conceived and in whose protection it was designed. It is judged that if there is a show of opposition, it must be factitious and instigated by wicked and interested people. Even the hon'ble gentleman in charge of the Bill expressed in introducing it the hope "that advantage will be taken to a large extent of the opportunity which on the passing of this Bill will exist to give a right of occupancy without an unrestricted power of transfer." In the same speech my hon'ble friend protested, and very rightly, on the rather too common assumption "that human nature is different in this country from human nature elsewhere, and I would ask him where on this wide world will be find an agricultural population who will receive with favour such agrarian changes as are proposed to be carried out by this Bill. I venture to say that everywhere the agricultural masses would pray to be saved from being compelled to accept favours and benefits which their habits of mind, their ideals, and their sentiments have taught them to regard with invincible repugnance. The ryots of this Presidency are no exception to this rule. However much you may tell them that they are, as Mr. Monteath graphically puts it to them, "the oppressed serfs of exacting money lenders," they will persist in considering themselves as holding and enjoying the status and dignity of peasant proprietors, and in preferring that dignity and status with all its drawbacks and burdens as infinitely preferrable to being mere yearly or short-period tenants of an absolute State landlord, howsoever much you may assure them, as again my hon'ble friend earnestly does, that they will thus become "contented occupants, enjoying the full fruits of their industry, except the moderate share due to the State."

THE AGITATION.

To hold, my Lord, that the commotion throughout the Presidency in regard to this Bill is owing to the section of the money-lending classes is to strangely ignore all real knowledge of the most cherished feelings—prejudices, if you like to call them,—of the ryots of this Presidency in common with all agricultural people in their position everywhere. And is it certain that the new nostrums will be more efficacious than the plague measures which, it was at one time dinned in to our ears, were sure to stamp out plague, will they really stamp out the terrible plague of indebtedness, which, it is alleged, at the same time is principally owing to the habits of the inveterate extravagance ingrained in the people themselves? Or is the parallel, which I have drawn, likely to prove true in this respect also? However that may be, let me assure you, my Lord, that the alarm and consternation prevailing in the Province are just what would be naturally expected under the circumstances, and that the agitation against the Bill is not factitious but genuine and sincere. Of course, it is also true that the money-lending classes contribute their share to it. Their legitimate interests are largely involved in the proposed measures, and their securities in many cases may be seriously affected. Even against their will they would be reduced to the necessity of pressing hardly on their debtors and taking steps to sell them up. The worst is that the good and bad are indiscriminately involved in the common treatment on both sides. The sowcars are entitled to agitate as any other class of his Majesty's subjects in defence of their rights and in vindication of their character. They may be said almost to have a special claim on the consideration of Government. It is the fashion with the Revenue Officials of this Presidency to denounce the sowcar as a Mephistopheles tempting the Ryotwari Faust within their jurisdiction. But leaving alone the question of his share in agrarian indebtedness, about which people will talk without waiting to gather facts and statistics, it must be remembered that in this province of a rigid system of revenue collection and a rooted dislike of remissions and suspensions the sowcar has admittedly occupied a most important and useful place in the agricultural system of the country. This was very effectively put by the late Finance Minister, Sir James Westland, in the debate on the Amendment of the Indian Contract Act in 1899. He said: "I should like to say a word in support of the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Rivaz. I deprecate any idea going abroad that this Bill, as far as my connection with it is involved, is based upon the theory that the village sowcar is a man to be put down. I believe him to be a very necessary element in Indian political economy, and that he exercises a profession which is extremely useful, so far as I am concerned. My revenue comes in punctually, mainly because the village sowcar is willing to convert a debt owed by the ryot into a debt owed by the ryot to himself." It is not uninteresting to quote the observations of Sir Charles Rivaz to which Sir James Westland referred. He said: "I am not among those who consider that every money-lender who has any business transactions with a member of the agricultural classes in this country is necessarily an unprincipled extortioner, or that every agricultural borrower is a poor simpleton who is unable to understand whether he has been treated fairly or unfairly. The money-lender as my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has just said, is a very useful and even indispensable element in the composition of rural society in this country, and I am ready to believe that in the main the money-lending classes are reasonably fair and just in their dealings with their agriculturist clients." Then, again, it has to be borne in mind that many agriculturists themselves both lend as well as borrow money. It is not possible to say how many, for unfortunately no statistics are available on this point, and the Bombay Government have not been fond of instituting inquiries and gathering statistics that would have set at rest many vexed questions regarding the agrarian problem. Such statistics as were collected by Mr. Thorburn in four selected tracts in the Punjab by taking typical villages and working out each original peasant proprietor's debt and mortgage history for about the last twenty-five years, would be invaluable. As it is, it is not possible, for example, indefinitely to verify the observations made by the custodian of this Bill, when in pointing out that the transfer of large areas to sowcars or money-lenders was undoubtedly a public calamity, he adds: "These people use their capital to get possession of the land, they use none for the improvement of it." I have very little doubt that my hon'ble friend must have felt dreadfully handicapped by the inability to cite definite statistics in support of this as well as many other statements in his opening speech, especially that one in which he revives and resuscitates what I believed was an exploded fallacy that light assessments lead the ryot to extravagance and pave for him the way to hell without, however, telling us up to what exact point the heaviness of the assessment should be carried, just as the physician forgot to define the last straw in the experiment to sustain a horse without almost any food in consequence of which the horse died before the experiment was completed. I have a few remarks to offer later on with regard to the alleged extravagance of the ryot on festive occasions. But I will now proceed respectfully to submit to your Excellency whether it would be wise and statesmanlike to ignore altogether a bona fide and legitimate agitation in which both ryots and sowcars have joined, and to press on without pause with legislation the prospect of which has evoked wide-spread consternation among both these classes alike. Whether the agitation is altogether intelligent or unintelligent, the issues involved in the proposed changes are so momentous and, as admitted frankly by my hon'ble friend, they are of so difficult and important a character, that 'they have exercised the wits of all who take an interest in the prosperity of the country, and views have been expressed regarding them differing as widely as the poles asunder by those who have an equal opportunity and power of judging,' that no statesman would be justified in treating an agitation on such question except with infinite patience, caution, and even tenderness. In speaking on the first reading of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, his Excellency the Viceroy remarked that "the issues at stake were, in his judgment, as momentous as any that could attract the attention of the Government of India." But, my Lord, the issues at stake in the Bill before the Council are immeasurably more momentous, far-reaching, and radical than those involved in the Punjab Bill. The Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill now before the Council is a far more formidable measure than what is now "the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900." The latter Act prohibits permanent alienation of land except to define agriculturists without the sanction of a Deputy Commissioner, permits temporary alienations only within certain defined limits, and forbids execution sale of land. It does not affect land tenure in any other way. The present Bill not only deals with the question of transfer, but provides powers by which the tenure of land in this Presidency would be in time completely altered by executive action. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill says that the original intention of the Land Revenue Code of 1879 was in the direction to which it is now proposed to revert. I must say that he does not produce a single argument worth the name to establish this proposition. Surely that Mr. Naylor who drafted the Act approved the form of lease given to Bhils in Khandesh can scarcely be called an argument. On the other hand there are expressed words in the Act which are incapable of explanation, except on the theory that land tenure was deliberately settled according to what is somewhat lightly called the present opinion of their law officers. There can be no doubt that opinion is right. The combined operation of Sections 68 and 73 show that every occupant of land has an heritable and transferable right in it, and if the survey settlement is applied to that land the occupant is entitled to the use and occupation in perpetuity. It is impossible to explain away the final words of Section 73 "the right of occupancy shall be deemed an heritable and transferable property, etc., and shall immediately pass to the person whose agreement to become occupant shall have been accepted by the Collector." The last words would never have been allowed to form part of the Act unless it was deliberately intended to render impossible annual or short-term tenancies of land brought under settlement. My hon'ble friend has told us a great deal in his speech about individual existing occupants and their vested rights and interests. But he quietly gives go-bye to the fact that leaving individual occupants alone that the effect of Section 73 is to permanently impress the land with occupancy rights, the tenure in perpetuity being the most essential in them. Individuals may hold and individuals may relinquish it but the land itself can be held only whenever held by a tenure in perpetuity. It is this deliberate character impressed upon the land which this Bill is framed to destroy. I venture to say that in endeavouring to do so it is certainly deserving to be designated as revolutionary. And be it remembered that the hon'ble member himself fully admits that under the existing settlement "the prosperity of the Presidency has advanced by leaps and bounds." I know that the hon'ble member has urged that the provisions of the Bill will only apply to unoccupied land which is the absolute property of the State, and that forfeited lands rightly come under this description. I have already pointed out that Section 73 absolutely prevents forfeited lands from being regarded the absolute property of the State, to be dealt with as the State liked. And it is here that the worst sting of the Bill lies. From amongst a certain confusion in the use of the words waste, unoccupied, and forfeited lands the intention of the Bill shoots out clear. It is to be a declaratory Act establishing the absolute right of the State as sole landlord of all soil in the Presidency. Government seem to be taking a lesson from the experience of the war in South Africa. Frontal attacks are superceded in favour of flank movements, and this Bill may be described as a flank movement by which the declaration of the sole ownership may be quietly and effectively established and declared. I do not propose to go into the old, wearisome discussion on this subject. It is sufficient to note that in this Presidency the view laid down by Elphinstone in his history of India, as established in Hindu polity, was deliberately and legally accepted and adopted in its main lines, the view that "the King possesses the exclusive right to a proportion of the produce (the raj-bhag as it is still called). This right is permanent, and the King can dispose of it at his pleasure, but he cannot interfere with the soil or its produce beyond this limit." It would not be just or right to endeavour now to subvert this final settlement. Zealous revenue officers have for sometime been talking of what they ungenerously call the non-agricultural value of unalienated land and claim it as the exclusive property of the State, alleging that the occupants can claim nothing more than a portion of the agricultural rent.

ASSERTION OF STATE OWNERSHIP.

This pretension, if I may take the liberty of calling it so, has now culminated in the full assertion of State ownership in the Bill, which would thus go back upon a solemn adjustment of rights sanctioned by legislation years ago. It will be thus perceived that the agitation caused by this Bill is not entirely ignorant. The people have instinctively gone to the very root of the matter and realized fully the action proposed to be taken by Government. The Bill is thus fraught with issues more momentous more far-reaching, more revolutionary than the Punjab Land Alienation Act. Now let us see with what patient care and caution the Government of India proceeded with the Punjab legislation. When the Alienation Bill was read a first time in the Supreme Council how His Excellency the Viceroy proposed to proceed with it? After pointing out that minutes had been written and resolutions passed during the last twenty-five years his Lordship spoke as follows: Does not this fact illustrate in striking manner the method and deliberation with which we proceed. I am one of those, as may be known, who find that the machine of Government is apt to move somewhat slowly in this country and to be a little ponderous and rusty in the revolution of its wheels. But the caution and slowness, in a matter affecting vast areas of territory, relating to the concrete rights of property and touching the livelihood of hundreds of thousands, if not of millions, of the population, I have nothing but praise. Our studies and investigations can scarcely be too protracted; our action must on no account, be hearty or precipitate; if our proposals are to be successful, full opportunity must be afforded to public opinion to digest and to accept them, provided, that is, that they are deserving of acceptance. It is very important that the mills of the Sirkar should grind slowly, because in the long run they are apt to grind exceedingly small. Let me apply these observations to the present case. Mr. Rivaz has just asked leave to introduce this Bill, which has, I may almost say, been for years in course of incubation. It represents the unanimous view of the Government of India. It has been accepted by the Secretary of State. It is supported in the brief but powerful argument, to which we have just listened, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province to which it is proposed to be applied. Yet so conscious are we of the importance of the precedent that we are setting of the far-reaching consequence of the solution, that we propose, that we have resolved to give the amplest opportunity for the expression of the opinions and even of the criticisms, of those whose interests will be affected by this measure. In opinion, legislation in this Council, which is invested with the law-making prerogatives of the Government of India, should be deliberate in proportion to its facility. Laws that are made in haste, are apt to be repented at leisure. For these reasons, we now introduce this Bill, which public and expert opinion will have an ample opportunity of discussing during the next six months; and fortified, as we hope, by this outside assistance, we shall then take up the measure, when we re-assemble at Simla next year." My Lord, I ask for this Bill—far more formidable than the Punjab Bill—the same ample, if not ampler opportunity of discussing and criticising it, at least during the next six months and to proceed with it further only next year. The only reason which was given at the first hearing for hurrying on the Bill has now ceased to exist. By the resolution recently issued Your Excellency in Council has been pleased to direct that until the expiry of a year no measures shall be taken for the recovery of arrears from any bona fide agriculturist who in the opinion of the Collector has paid during the last two years such proportion of the revenue due from him as might reasonably have been accepted, having regard to the character of the seasons. How far the search for this bona fide agriculturist will prove successful under the conditions under which the search has to be carried may be open to interesting speculation. But it is now certain that Government have now abandoned their intention to take advantage of the opportunity which they believed the existing famine conditions in the Presidency gave them. There is no special reason, therefore, for refusing to give to the people the same ample opportunity for discussion and criticism as was deliberately and wisely given in the case of the Punjab Bill. Indeed, there is now an additional reason for a long pause. It would give time for the unfortunate impression which was produced by the announcement that after having promised liberal suspensions and remissions Government propose to create an opportunity under which suspensions would be unnecessary and remission generally possible only after forfeiture. The time which could be gained by my proposal could be utilized for purposes of a most important character. In his speech in moving the first reading of this Bill the hon'ble mover said "that it is not infrequently alleged that the widespread agricultural indebtedness is of our making." After referring to various facts, he added, "these facts constitute an affective answer to those who allege that excessive assessment is the principal cause of agricultural indebteness," and he concluded that "the evidence that the assessment is generally moderate or light and that it is on that account and not the reverse, that land is passing into the hands of capitalists, is overwhelming." I cannot help saying that I am suprised that my hon'ble friend has not recognised that the problem is far more complex and requires deeper probing than he has attempted to give to it. While he denies that the excessive assessment is the principal cause of agricultural indebtedness, he has refrained from saying to what it is that he attributes it. Does he mean by implication to go with those who attribute it to the extravagant habits of the ryot with regard to marriage ceremonies and other festivals. Now I wish that this assertion was subjected to a statistical inquiry, such as that carried out by Mr. Thorburn in some villages of the Punjab. To my mind there is no economic phrase which is more heartless than that of the ryot's extravagance on festivals. It seems to be completely forgotten that humble as he is the ordinary ryot, the small peasant proprietor, has a soul which requires to be nourished in some small way, as he has a body which requires to be fed by at least one simple meal a day. What is his daily life but one of daily drudgery with nothing to brighten it! Is it possible to grudge him the relief of a few moments of enjoyment on a few festive occasions in a life time! And what is the extravagance in which he indulges on those occasions? It has been well said that in the case of an average ryot a few new earthenware, a few wild flowers, the village tom-tom, a stomach-full meal, bad areca-nuts, and betel leaves, and a few stalks of cheap tobacco, and in some cases a few cheap tawdry trinkets exhaust the joys of a festive occasion in the life of a household which has known only an unbroken period of unshrinking labour from morn to sunset. Wherever inquiry has been made the ryot's extravagance in this respect shrinks into very small proportions and is a very small portion of his aggregate indebtedness. In the official inquiry carried out by Mr. Thorburn in certain Punjab villages, he reported that "of 742 families only in three cases was marriage extravagance the cause of their serious indebtedness, showing that the common idea about the extravagance on marriages is not supported by evidence." In Madras, there are figures to show that out of 66,326 people who sought loans of professional money-lenders in the three years, 1889, 1890 and 1891, only 3,025 borrowed for marriage expenses, i. e., 4·50 per cent. of the total number seeking loans. Of this number it is only ten persons who have borrowed over Rs. 1,000; only 62 that have borrowed between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000; 1528 borrowed between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; and 1,425 ryots borrowed up till Rs. 100. Is this extravagance, and do those who glibly talk of the ryot's extravagance on festivals as being the cause of his indebtedness and his ultimate ruin, mean that the ryot should go through life like the dumb animals he drives? The subject is of such importance that Government might well utilise the time which would be secured by my amendment by an inquiry in typical villages of the sort Mr. Thorburn carried out in the Punjab. The whole history of the ryot's indebtedness requires to be so probed. We have had enough of economic inferences and dogmatic assertions, but they will never really solve difficult economic problems. For all these reasons I solicit a favourable consideration of my amendment, which would enable opinion and criticism to be elicited from all quarters. I solicit it the more because, without meaning the slightest offence, I venture to say that at the present moment your Excellency's Government is composed in a somewhat one-sided way. I have the highest respect for the able and accomplished colleagues who support you on the right and the left. But they both belong to the Revenue side of your administration and cannot but have taken impress from its traditions and its predilections. A colleague taken from the Judicial side might have brought some equipoise. But as things are, I respectfully submit that there is greater need than usual for proceeding with such circumspection as may secure a dispassionate judgment. My Lord, if this amendment fails I do not see how we, the non-official elected members can make ourselves useful in the subsequent stages of a Bill, which, from our point of view, cannot be improved by amendments dealing with details. Our presence would be absolutely useless, and there would be nothing left us but to retire.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:—My Lord,—It is with feelings of diffidence that I rise to address the Council on this very important subject because I can lay no claim to any special knowledge of the matter. The Bill contemplates three amendments. The first is in regard to boundary lines; the second relates to building sites; and the third to the withdrawn right of alienation of land to which the survey settlement has been extended and which may have been forfeited. I do not refer particularly to the lands in Sindh served by the Indus, alluvial lands or river banks and relinquished lands. There may be no question that the object with which the Government have introduced this Bill is a very good one. They think that the agricultural indebtedness is an evil which should be remedied if it can be done by any measures which are likely to be of considerable advantage to the people. They think that one of the causes of the ryot's growing indebtedness is the facility which they possess in alienating their lands which they can mortgage or on the security of which they can obtain loans. The Government, therefore, think that it would be desirable at all events to try an experiment and see whether the withdrawing of the right of alienation would prevent indebtedness or not. To my mind any experiment undertaken with the object of making our peasantry prosperous would be eminently desirable. The Government further think that the best time for carrying out this experiment on an extensive scale is the present season which follows two successive seasons of scarcity in the Presidency. To my mind, my Lord, this does not appear to be the right course. I do not think the Government are justified in taking this opportunity of experimenting in regard to land forfeited for non-payment of assessment. I echo the sentiment that has already been expressed at the Council that the present Government have done much towards extending liberal help and assistance in the matter of remissions and suspensions, but I think if the experiment be conducted at the present moment on the lines indicated, it will not prove successful. The question, of course, is whether there is any prospect of the experiment proving successful? I say, no, because my own idea is that within the time of grace Government propose to grant for the payment of arrears, most of the arrears will be paid off. I will give my reasons for assuming it. It is admitted that there is a deep-rooted desire or anxiety amongst the occupants to retain proprietary rights in the soil. Now, while that feeling exists, it is but natural that the occupants would exert their best endeavours to meet Government arrears in order to retain their lands on the existing tenure. The next reasons I have to urge is supplied by the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Monteath at the first reading of the Bill. In the course of a very lucid and able exposition of the principles underlying the Bill he pointed out that taking various talukas and districts the right of alienation is worth from 8 to 45 multiples of the assessment. If that is so, it stands to reason that occupants would not allow their rights to be forfeited for the sake of evading one or two years' outstanding assessment. Then there may be numerous cases in which holdings are mortgaged to sowcars, who in their own interests would not allow them to be forfeited for non-payment of Government revenue and lose the money advanced by them. In such cases the sowcars would themselves come forward and pay the assessment. The result would be that the sowcars would secure the right of alienation, foreclose and sell the holdings, and become direct owners of the lands. It has been stated by the hon. member in charge of the Bill that it would be a calamity if lands were allowed to pass into the hands of the money-lending class on an extensive scale. But it seems to me that the effect of forfeiting the lands would be identically the same. It appears that under the new arrangement a much larger number of holdings would pass out of the hands of the agriculturists to those of the sowcars. Then the question arises whether any land would come under the operation of the forfeiture clause of the Bill. To me it appears that very little, if any, land would come within its operation. And again we should consider what kind of land would be affected by this clause. I think and it has already been pointed out by Government in their reply to the Deccan Sabha, that the land would be of a very inferior quality. It being so, the experiment would be confined to inferior holdings. Thus the experiment will have to be conducted in respect of lands, which are decidedly inferior to those under the existing tenure in point of productiveness, and for this reason any inferences drawn under such conditions would not be conclusive. In order that the experiment be successful it is necessary that the holdings subjected to the test should be about equal in the point of productiveness. Of course, if the holders of such inferior lands prove to be more prosperous than the landholders under the existing tenure, the conclusions would be convincing; but if the contrary proved to be the case it would not necessarily follow that the experiment has failed. My objections to the Bill may be summarised as follows: (a) the experiment would involve the ryots into greater indebtedness; (b) a large number of holdings would pass into the hands of the sowcars; (c) the experiment will either not be possible at all or would have to be confined to very inferior land; and that, in case the experiment fails and the holdings have to be regranted on the existing tenure, a large sum of money will be lost to the State. With regards to the fourth objection I have raised, the Government state that if full effect is given to the new measure, the amount of revenue which they would have to forego would be something like three-quarters of a crore. I take it that Government are prepared to pay that sum for the purpose of acquiring the right of alienation, or in other words, they propose to give up land revenue to that extent if full advantage is taken of this measure. That being so I would suggest a way of carrying out the experiment where the chances of success, or at all events of obtaining conclusive data is possible to a greater degree. I am sure that if my suggestion is acted upon it would do away with all objectionable features of this measure. I would suggest that the amount which the Government are prepared to forego should be devoted to acquiring holdings in the different talukas and then let them to the agriculturists minus the right of alienation. The advantage of this plan is that in acquiring the holdings they would get land of about equal productiveness as compared to other holdings in the same taluka. I understand that something like 25,000 acres or more of land can be acquired within the amount mentioned in each taluka of the Presidency which, I think, should be considered ample for the purpose of experiment. Another advantage would be that by adopting his suggestion three-and-a-quarter crore of rupees would be saved to the Government, which they would otherwise have to lose for all time. In the present case if the experiment proves unsuccessful the result would be, as the hon. member in charge of the Bill said at the Mahableshwar sitting of the Council, that Government can abandon the experiment by a single stroke of the pen. But that is not all. They would also lose the amount given up by them. On the other hand, if the experiment I suggest would fail, there would be no appreciable loss to the State, as the right of alienation acquired in the manner I have pointed out would be a valuable estate and would again be easily realized. Let the remedy be on business principles so that if some practical good does not come out of it, at all events, there would be no harm done. I submit that there is everything in the suggestion I have made which should receive acceptance of the Government and if it is accepted all the opposition to the Bill would disappear as far as I know. Now I will only speak a few words in regard to other classes of land, namely, the land in Sindh served by the Indus, alluvial land, forest land, etc. In regard to these lands, the hon. member in charge of the Bill has made out a very strong case. This class of land remain fallow for a considerable length of time and I agree that these are special classes of land and they must be specially treated. For this reason I support this part of the Bill. As regards forfeiture I submit the time is inopportune when advantage should be taken of forfeiting the land for non payment of assessment for a year or two. If then the Government are disposed to take the view I have put forward I would support a postponement in order to enable them to consider it and refer it back to the select committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal said:— The previous speakers denied that there was any extravagance on the part of the ryots or the agricultural class, but he could give instances of his own knowledge, which would satisfy the Council of the extravagance of that class. About a few years ago while he was out for a drive, he met a funeral procession of a woman who had died after having given birth to three children at a time and whose body was being carried with great pomp and ceremony with torches lighted and trumpets blowing and covered with a costly "saree." He was informed by one of the followers that the body had been brought from a distance of about ten miles to be cremated on the banks of the Narmuda river and that according to the custom of the cast, the whole of the population—about four thousand all told—of the village where the cremation was to take place, would have to be treated to a happy meal. When asked how the husband or the deceased woman could afford to do all that the man replied that the man (husband) owned about hundred acres of land, which had been left to him by his father, a third of which had already been mortgaged and he had raised a further loan on one-half of the remainder of the land, which was mortgaged to a second man. He (the speaker) admitted that the agricultural class was, as a rule, frugal, but on occasions of marriages and deaths they were more or less excited and became reckless. There were certain classes of people among whom it was the custom, on the occasion of the death of one's father or mother, to invite friends and relations from various parts of the country and treat them for three days with food, opium and liquor, the standard of the honour being judged by the amount of money spent upon those articles. There were numerous instances in which the Kolis and the Girasias spent large sums of money raised on mortgages of land owned by them. He was himself a witness to several of these marriage processions with a long cavalcade of horses and a string of some fifty or sixty carts, containing men, women and children with kettle-drums, mounted on the backs of camels, leading the procession. Sweet-meats were distributed broad cast and as all these things necessitated a large expenditure of money, it was borrowed from the sowcars at heavy rates of interest, a reduction of about ten or even twenty per cent. being made in the original sum advanced. These bonds were renewed and when they had eventually grown to double and treble the amount advanced, the crisis came. He knew of instances in which there was an element of fraud in these money transactions, the poor ryots being subjected to a process known as the "loosening of the bag" As regarded the ryots' indebtedness, he knew of his personal knowledge that in two of the talukas of Broach District, almost one-half of the lands was in the hands of the sowcars, who did not pay the Government assessment themselves, but who sublet the land to the original holder on the condition that he was to pay assessment to Government and also to pay twice as much or some times even more than that as his rent. If the assessment of the land was heavy, how could the ryots afford to pay more than twice the assessment to the sowcars? That clearly showed that the assessment on the land was not high. There might be in some places assessments, which were a little higher, but generally they were not over-assessed. It was said that the sowcars would lose the land if the present Bill was passed into law, but if the sowcars desired to consult their own interests they could pay Government assessments and secure their right to the land. As the sowcars did not pay the arrears of assessments during the famine year, the lands had to be forfeited for which the sowcars had to thank themselves. It was also stated that the State had no right to the land. Who was then the owner of the waste land? He did not think that anybody could go and plough the land, which was to all intents and purposes state property. Government was necessarily the owner of land resigned to them and and could either sublet or lease it on certain conditions. He failed to see any logic in the arguments that Government had no proprietary title. The whole of the argument seemed to have been based upon misapprehension of facts. A great deal has been said about the agitation in respect of the Bill. When the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, he asked some of the Collectors in his district as to what they thought about it and they expressed themselves in favour of the Bill, but it was, when the agitation was set up, that they changed their mind. It was no use deferring the consideration of the Bill, as proposed by Mr. Mehta. Two of the Commissioners, who were asked to report on the Bill were members of the Council and they would be able to state their views to that body. It was a fiscal Bill which could not be advantageously referred to District and High Court Judges and judicial officers for their opinion. If the consideration of the Bill was deferred it would have to be shelved on account of these references for at least eight months, which was not to be desired.

The Hon'ble Mr Desai said that if the consideration of the Bill was postponed it would be two years before it could be brought before the Cuncil again. It was the wrong interpretation or rather mis-interpretation put on the forfeiture clause that had caused so much alarm among the agricultural class. He was sure that if Mr. Mehta was aware of only a hundredth part of the actual practice in the mofussil, he would not have espoused the cause of that wily and mischievous class of money-lenders, who had taken so much advantage of the present situation. The agitation was solely and wholly due to the mischief making money-lender. During the two years' delay that would be necessarily caused, if Mr. Mehta's amendment were carried, the indebted agriculturists would lose all their lands and would be beyond the scope of the present Bill. If during the last two and-a-half months the sowcars were able to cause so much agitation there was no knowing, what they could do during the two years the Bill would have to be shelved under Mr. Mehta's amendment. There was hardly a town in the Deccan which had not sent in its protest. The petitions which were purported to have been sent by the ryots, were not the voice of the agriculturists, but it was that of the money-lenders. If they looked at the memorials it would be found that they all said the same story. In conclusion he said he would vote against the amendment.

SIR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

The Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said; Your Excellency,—No Bill of this Legislature within recent memory has excited such a wide-spread alarm and opposition among the people at large as the Bill at present before the Council. The alarm is not ignorant or fictitious. It is not the work of any agitation conducted in the interest of any particular class. As far as I have been able to gauge public opinion I believe it is a genuine feeling pervading the entire agricultural community of this Presidency. The pile of memorials placed on the Council table is an uncommon experience. The public meetings, too, and the representations proceeding from them are unusual in their extent and magnitude. It has been said in India that the meetings are the creations of the money-lenndig classes. But with all deference to so august an authority, permit me to say, the statement is based on an erroneous assumption. There is reason to believe that the ryots are truly moved. I have met some genuine agriculturists expressing alarm at the changes proposed, and I could trace no artificial taint in their fears. I should, therefore, ask your Excellency's Government to take the present outburst of opposition as a real and spontaneous expression of popular feeling. Raosbhet Kelkar Maomedan at the instant of the Collector of Ahmednaggar colled a meeting of the agriculturaie of 53 villages at the Lakh Station and over 4,000 people men present all when and appead of the I would crave your Excellency's indulgence to briefly examine the grounds of the opposition. If the fears are based on mere ignorance or prejudice, Government as the guardian of the people, may disregard the people's wishes, and adopt a measure which in its superior wisdom, it deems imperative. But if the people have fair grounds for their apprehensions, there is at least reason for Government to pause, and consider whether there may not be something amiss in the course it has determined to pursue. Speaking for myself, I have no hesitation to say that the people's apprehensions are by no means erroneous of ill-founded. The ryots are usually called ignorant, but though illiterate, they are by no means wanting in a true perception of their interest. They observe in the present Bill a distinct lowering of their status. They at first enjoyed and long cherished the Mirasi tenure as a highly-prized possession. When the Survey tenure displaced the Mirasi tenure the people looked upon it as a fall, but they found in it certain countervailing advantages, and reconciled themselves to it. The present Bill involves a farther fall, and the people have naturally taken fright at the coming degradation. Under the Mirasi tenure, subject to the payment of a customary rent, the holder was practically complete owner. There was a certain dignity attached to the holding. The rent was, in practice, little liable to enhancement, and there was no interference from the landlord, whether the land vested in the State or in an Inamdar. The rights of transfer and hereditary succession were unquestioned, and ancient custom had made the people to look upon the tenure as an inalienable birth-right. The Survey tenure secured the rights of hereditary succession and transfer, but made the rent liable to be raised at each revision after thirty years. The romance of the Mirasi tenure was gone, and the feeling of ownership and fixity of tenure diminished. But it was felt that thirty years was a fairly long period, and there was a gradual reconcilement to the new position. The present Bill takes away one more element of ownership. It virtually abolishes the right of transfer, and introduces a shade of uncertainty in the period of holding. As the Bill stands, the holder may, in fact, be reduced to the position of a mere tenant at will. There is, moreover, a greater aggressiveness in the assertion of the landlord's tittle. The Bombay revenue official is never weary of reiterating the absolute ownership of the State in the soil of the land. The Government of India in 1880 clearly disowned such a claim. But in spite of such disavowals from the supreme authority, the claim for absolute ownership has been resuscitated in the present controversy. If the proposal to introduce short term occupancies is not expressly limited to particular descriptions of land and classes of people as has been assured, there is a danger of the terms being wide enough to be extended to all lands. In that case even the thirty years' settlement may gradually be abolished, and a complete subversion take place in the position of the agriculturists. These causes are enough to upset the agricultural community, and their alarm is easily intelligible. The Bill, to my mind, is more harmful in its implication than in its expressed intentions. Thus Clause 3, which amends Sections 48 of the Bombay Land RevenueCode, makes changes in the law of building sites, which are apt to be passed over as unimportant, but which will in effect put new embarrassments in the way of building on agricultural land. In addition to the fines which have been found to be almost prohibitive and insupportable in Salsette and other places there is a new liability imposed of the assessments being increased from time to time at the discretion of the Collector. To my mind, my Lord, there is a danger of this mode of taxation being overdone, and the discretion of the Collector requires to be put under legislative restraint. The fine which is levied at the outset ought, I think, to be held to include all prospective increments in the value of land. There ought to be no further liability to periodical enhancements. The transfer of assessing authority to the Collector makes him the sole arbiter, whereas when the assessment was made by the survey officer there was a chance of redress from the Collector. Clause 6 substantially re-enacts the old law under Section 56 of the Code, but is apt to be abused by defaulting occupants. Instances have already occurred in which the ryot, with the object of defeating an encumbrance, has made default in paying assessment, and has thus courted a forfeiture in the hope of getting rid of the encumbrance. It could not be the intention of Government to put such a premium on fraud, and some means ought to be devised to prevent the operation of such fraud by granting an opportunity to the creditor to save his interest. As regards the freedom of encumbrances there is a proviso in favour of Government dues. This is an exception which I think is not justifiable. Clause 8 makes an apparently inoffensive, but really highly important, change in Section 68 of the Code by inserting the word "conditions" and adding a proviso which authorises the letting out of unoccupied land "for such period and on such conditions as he (the Collector) may, subject to the orders of Government, prescribe." It is not by virtue of this amendment, together with the amendment in Section 53 respecting forfeitures, as well as a further addition to Section 73 that the chief reform contemplated by Government is intended to be carried out. In the amended copy of the Bill the offensive words "temporary occupancies" and "restriction of transfer" in the original Bill, which openly expressed the meaning of its framers have been omitted, and the real object is left to be surmised from the explanatory statements made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill. It has been stated that the proposal to grant short occupancies is intended for certain backward classes of people and for lands in particular situations, and that the period of settlements in case of survey occupancies would still be maintained at thirty years. If so, I respectfully submit that the intention should be expressed in clear terms in the section itself. The statements of one Executive Government, however well-intentioned, are apt to be treated as not binding on another Government at some future time. For the protection of the subjects it is desirable that the statements should be embodied in legislative form. The portion of the Bill, however, which, my Lord, is the head and front of the offence, is the one which puts restrictions on the right of transfer. It has been explained that to save the impecunious agriculturist from his distress the only remedy possible is to stop him from getting into further debt, and with a view to check the ryot's borrowing tendency it is proposed to disable him from parting with his land. There is a great divergence of view as to the precise value of this remedy. The fact of indebtedness, the gravity of the evil and the necessity of a cure are not denied, but there is not equal agreement as to the appropriateness and effectiveness of the particular remedy proposed by Government. How far such a remedy is applicable will depend upon a correct appreciation of the symptoms and diagnosis of the disease. The advocates of the Bill contend that the chief cause of the ryot's indebtednes is the money-lender. It is supposed that the ryot has an inveterate appetite for borrowing and when he gets into the toils of a money-lender he is sucked dry and rendered helpless for life. If the money-lender is wiped off it is believed the ryot would be happy. In any case, if the ryot could be prevented from going within reach of the money-lender he would be saved from his lot of misery. This supposes that the relations of the ryot and the money-lender are alone answerable for all the evil. It ignores the antecedent causes which bring the relations into being, and compel the ryot to seek the aid of the money-lender. In my judgment the indebtedness is not a prime cause, but only a symptom. The true operative causes lie deeper beneath the surface. When a man gets an enlarged liver or spleen he often suffers from fever the feveris simptomatic. It is the liver or the spleen, as the case may be, that must be effectually treated, and the fever will disappear as a consequence. In any case, it will not do to treat the case for fever alone and ignore the other causes. So in the present instance, the chronic indebtedness is the result of other causes, and any measures which confine themselves to indebtedness and exclude from view the other causes are bound to fall. These cause are; (1) the diminished productiveness of land, (2) the increased cost of living, (3) the want of non-agricultural occupations and means of living, (4) a succession of bad seasons, and (5) the faults of the revenue system. When one speaks to cultivators about the state of agriculture, the most common remark one hears from them is that the land has lost its old productiveness. This is not due merely to the common habit of praising the past. It is a matter of hard and bitter experience. Whether from continuous cultivation, the absence of manure, or the washing way of the soil from want of embankments, the land now yields less and inferior crops than some generations ago. Thus for the same labour there is less return. The increased cost of commodities is a matter with in the knowledge of us all. In our own memory prices of all articles of food and clothing have nearly trebled. The rise in the price of agricultural produce is put forward as an advantage to the agriculturist, but a general rise in prices is never an advantage. If the agriculturist gets more for his produce, he has to pay more for the other articles, which he has to purchase. The need of occupations other than agriculture is also sorely felt. I have observed that persons living solely upon agriculture are often hard up for cash, and in bad seasons the best of them finds himself in difficulty. Those who join to agriculture an extra means of living are well off. For cash transactions the pure agriculturist has need to resort to the money-lender, and thus begins a course of dealings which often ends in disaster. The pressure of famine is too recent an experience to need dilating upon. This is a cause which cannot be provided against by human foresight, but it has to be taken into account in judging the condition of the agriculturist. The faults of the revenue system which, I dare say, will not be admitted by my hon'ble colleagues of the Revenue Department are nevertheless real and potent causes of hardship. These faults are threefold: (1) A too heavy assessment, (2) unsuitable time of payment, and (3) rigorous collection. The heaviness of assessment is a question of eternal divergence between the official and the non-official view. The real test, to my mind, is to be found in judging the cases of individual holdings and not in averages derived from figures extending over large areas. When one finds that at each revision survey the assessment of individual holdings has frequently been doubled and even quadrupled, while the soil has deteriorated, and the cost of living has increased, one may well imagine how severely the pressure of assessment is felt by individual holders. For the two other causes there is express official recognition. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission has remarked: "There can, however, be no question that the rigidity of the present system is one of the main causes which lead the ryot of the Deccan into fresh debt, and that the dates on which the revenue is realized are in some places unsuitable, and place the ryot at an unnecessary disadvantage. It is by the combined effect of these causes that the agriculturist is driven to rush into the arms of the money-lender. He has no abnormal longing to run into debt, nor is he constitutionally extravagant. His ordinary living is miserable. He lives on coarse and scanty food, and has usually very little of clothing. On marriages he is somewhat improvident, but his expenditure is only extravagant relatively to his means. Except where he has some other means of living the agriculturist is invariably in want of cash. Whenever, therefore, there is any occasion for payment of cash, such as the payment of his instalment of assessment, the purchase of cattle and his feed of corn during the rains, his only recourse is to get a loan from the nearest money-lender. He is, therefore, not a debtor by choice but by sheer necessity, and unless the circumstances which cause this necessity are altered, his need of borrowing will never abate. The present Bill makes his property inalienable. That will only reduce his credit, but will not lesson the occasions for incurring debt. He must find money for paying his assessment, or for the purchase of cattle as before. His produce is generally not enough to support him beyond the fair season, and he must, therefore, borrow for seed as well as the maintenance of himself and family. If the sowcar is not to give the aid, the Government or some other institution, such as anagricultural bank, must take the place of the sowcar. I have found, however, by experience that an outsider finds it impossible to meet all the demands of the ryot that are perpetually cropping up from year's end to year's end. The local money-lender, however unkindly we may think of him, is the true friend in need of the ryot, and to him he runs in preference to any well-intentioned outsider. But when the ryots' land is made non-transferable, his credit will be diminished, and he will cease to get a ready response from the sowcar. The situation will soon become unworkable. The ryot will want loans to meet his cash demands, and being unable to offer security, will get no help from the money-lender. In that even for want of assessment he may lose his holding for want of cattle or seed, he may fail in cultivation, and for want of food he may starve. The right to transfer is a portion of ownership, a long recognized and highly cherished portion, and when it is taken away there is to that extent a deficiency in title. In claiming to have the right of transfer, it is not meant that the ryot must needs use it forthwith, but the mere possession of it increases his solvency and enables him to obtain good terms. The Bill under consideration proposes to take away that right, and is fraught, in my view, with the most momentous results to the ryot. The consequence, I apprehend, will be to throw the land out of cultivation and to drive the ryot from the land into hopeless penury. The Bill will affect non-agriculturists too. There will always be an uncertainty hanging over the tenure, and holders possessed of means will hesitate to spend money on improvements. Thus the land, which has already deteriorated, will suffer yet further for want of the application of capital to it. It is stated that the restraint on the right of transfer is not an innovation. It already exists in the case of Vatan property, and in the case of talukdari estates. It is also said to be in operation in certain Native States. It is, moreover, recently introduced in the Punjab. These cases are not one on all fours with the measure before the Council, and to my mind do not warrant the experiment on the extensive scale which it is proposed to make under the Bill. The Vatandars as well as the talukdars are numerically a very small class. They are generally substantial people, and have for the most part other property to offer as security in case of borrowing. In Native States, where the restraint may exist, the community is comparatively primitive, and is habituated to the idea of property being not transferable. In British India the community is progressive, and has long been accustomed to the use of property by way of alienation. The experiment in the Punjab is too recent to justify any conclusions from it, but there are not wanting complaints even at this stage. The present legislation is avowedly put forward only as an experiment. Its promoters are by no means sure of its effect. Nevertheless, as at present intended, it will, I apprehend, affect a third of the cultivable area of the Presidency. If the experiment is to be tried at all, why may it not be restricted to a smaller area? If it succeeds there, it may may be extended on a wider scale hereafter. When the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was introduced, four of the worst affected districts were chosen to try the measure. In the present case a like selection may be made to begin with. A wholesale experiment may prove disastrous, and it may then be too late for the Government to mend matters. A word as to the sowcar. He is a much-abused individual and possible deserves the abuse in some cases. But every sowcar is not the village Shylock, that he is painted, I have noted instances of the most cordial and trustful terms subsisting between the sowcar and his kool for many generations. The sowcar, moreover, is often an object deserving pity rather than anger. He gives his good money to the ryot to help him in his distress, and is often rewarded with ingratitude and loss. He is, moreover, not in very affluent circumstances himself. His resources are limited, and he generally trades on borrowed capital. The policy of forfeitures and non-transfers will make a clean sweep of such dealers, and will only add them to the multitude of paupers. It is a policy of cutting down the tall poppies which, in my judgment, is highly detrimental to the community and to the State. The village money-lender is as much a subject of the State as the ryot. He fills quite as useful and indispensable a place in the economy of the village as the other members of the community. His funds are by no means plentiful, but by superior intelligance, industry, and resource he supplies the money-wants of the villagers, and is a useful intermediary between the ryot and the State. But for him the Government, I fear, will find it hard to collect all its assessments, even in good years. If the sowcar is abolished, as seems to be the ambition of some friends of the ryot, it will be doing as much disservice to the ryot and the sowcar as to the State itself. I am prepared to admit, my Lord, that the objects of Government in bringing forward this measure are most benevolent. The very fact that Government is prepared to part with over sixty lakhs of arrears proves its benevolence, although I must not conceal the fact that Government has laid itself open to the charge of using the Bill as a means of expediting the collection. I have not, however, the slightest doubt that the Governmet are actuated with the best of intentions and the kindest regard for the happiness of the ryot, but I say the remedy is mistaken. The benevolent intentions of Government cannot stop the economic effects of the measure such as I have pointed out. Moreover, the benevolence of the Central Government is often defeated by the overzeal of subordinate officers. We have had instances already of how quick subordinate officers are to further a supposed policy of Government. The illegal and injudicious acts of local officers take a long time to be corrected by the Central Government. It is a far cry from the village to the Government headquarters. Meantime the harm done remains. Even when an official act is condemned, it results in a transfer or censure of the officer, but rarely brings restitution to the injured. Noble as the motive of the Bill may be, its economic effects will, I fear, be disastrous, its political effects, too, I feel bound to add, will be far from desirable. A ruined peasantry and an impoverished middle class are not an element of strength or stability to the State. I am speaking in no spirit of exaggeration or alarm, but as a well-wisher of my country and of the Government I feel it is my duty to raise my voice of warning against the rocks and shoals ahead. In view of these considerations, my Lord, my prayer is that your Excellency will be pleased to drop the Bill in its present form. It will be no weakness or concession to popular clamour. The Government is strong. Its strength to enforce its will is unquestioned. If with such strength it yields to popular prayers out of deference to well-grounded apprehensions it will be doing an act of grace which will be an ornament to its strength rather than a sign of weakness. By the resolution of June last, and the recent circular, your Excellency's Government has given an assurance that forfeitures will not be unduly hastened and enforced for at least a year more. That circular especially will have a most reassuring effect. I only hope it will be carried out by subordinate officials in the true spirit of sympathy and magnanimity in which it is conceived. The postponement of forfeitures removes the urgency of passing this measure in a hurry. If the Government is determined to proceed with the Bill in the present form there can be no objection at least to refer it to the Select Committee, as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, for fresh considerations in the light of the representations received in such numbers. Mr. Mehta's amendment is, in my view, excellently conceived. It only seeks greater publicity and consideration of the Bill. If the opinions invited support the Bill they will strengthen the hands of the Government. The acceptance of the amendment will greatly conciliate public opinion as regards the Bill, and may smooth the way for its further progress. If the eloquent and impassioned appeal of my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta on behalf of the elected members and an individual appeal do not have the effect of melting your Lordship's heart and those of your Excellency's honourable colleagues I feel it will serve no useful purpose for me to take any further part in the consideration of the Bill, the principle of which I do not affirm.

THE HON. MR. LELY.

The Hon. Mr. Lely said:—Most of the memorials against this Bill ask specially for its consideration to be postponed, and I understand the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment is an endorsement of that appeal. But it seems to me that the Associations and public spirited gentlemen, including the hon. member who moved the amendment, in making that request do scanty justice to themselves. For I understand that the duty which they assume as publicists is not the barren one of lying still, indifferent to the wants of the ryot and only rousing themselves when any measure is brought forward for their benefit. They would resent, and justly resent, any such description of their function in the body politic. Rather their object as I understand it, is to watch the developments that occur from year to year, to observe and register the wants of the ryots and to discuss and consider the various panaceas that are brought forward from time to time for their benefit. But, Sir, this principle of restricting the power of the ryots to alienate their land has been before the public for years. It may be sound or unsound; it may be in accord with the views of the memorialists or not, but there is no more novelty in it than one of the items of an omnibus revolution. To go back to 1892 we might go back still further. In 1888, for instance, the principle was applied by legislation to the Talukdars of Gujerat and applied, I may say, with most excellent effect. In fact that important class of landed proprietors has been saved by it mainly from ruin. But I will start from 1892. In that year the report of the Commission for enquiry into the indebtedness of the Deccan ryots was issued and in that report the principle was formally placed at the bar of public opinion. It was shortly afterwards proposed to apply it to the Punjab. It was publicly discussed in Council at Simla and was passed into law with the expressed intention of applying it to other parts of the country if it proved a success. Speaking for my own class, I may say that for at least the last ten years the idea has been ever present to the mind of the District Officer as he went to and fro among the villages seeing the unnatural load of debt under which the ryot laboured. Everyone who had the welfare of the ryot at heart has pondered over the pros and cons, and I have no doubt the associations of the country, including the hon. member who moved the amendment, have done the same, and that they are just as prepared to discuss the proposal now as they will be six months hence, even with the assistance of the able authorities mentioned in the amendment. I intended to say a great deal more this afternoon, but to cut a long story short, I wish to lay before the Council as briefly as I can the reasons for the faith that is in me in favour of restricting the power of the ryots to alienate their land: I don't expect it to do so very much; perhapssome authorities are inclined to expect too much from it. It certainly wont by itself drag the ryot from the pit into which he has fallen, but it will be

A USEFUL STRAND IN THE ROPE.

I do not aspire to the gifts of oratory of my friend, Mr. Mehta, or to the power of lucid argumentation of Mr. Gokhale, but I trust they will concede to the supporters of the Bill credit for at least heart-felt sympathy with the ryot in his distress. Without going into the theory of the ultimate proprietorship of land in this country there is no doubt that in presurvey days it was not as a fact transferred and was not liable to attachment by the Civil Court. In Native States of the more old fashioned sort we may to-day still see a survival of what was formerly the practice of the country by which the Raja still maintains his absolute power to control the transfer and disposal of the land, and the cultivator has no proprietory right. The ordinary Raja who takes an interest in his subjects would certainly not permit the Sowcar to enter on the ryots' land and rack rent him possibly in some cases on the principle of the man who will allow no one to beat his wife but himself. But in some of the more advanced states such as Baroda, Gondal, Rajpipla and others which have been permeated by modern ideas, the British pratice has been introduced. In the important state of Baroda the full proprietorship of the ryot has been recognised subject only to this reservation that the transferee must be a resident of the Baroda State. I believe this alteration on the old practice has not been introduced by a formal statute, but it has been recognised by custom and embodied in authorized rules since the survey of the State in the eighties. But the sequel is rather interesting. Before the survey was well finished, His Highness the Gaekwar and his advisers saw reason to believe they were going too fast and in 1888 an order was issued having the force of law to the effect that when a sale of land was ordered by the Civil Court the Munsiff should apply to the Revenue authorities for information as to how much of the land was necessary for the maintenance of the holder and his family, and so much of the land was exempted from sale. In other words in a country where holdings were mostly small this amounted to general exemption of the land from sale by the Civil Court. In my humble opinion His Highness the Gaekwar and his advisers showed prescience in issuing such an order. But unfortunately they did not go quite far enough and I understand that the transfer of the land into the hands of non-agriculturists is going on almost as fast in the Baroda territory as in the British. The little state of Sachin is worth a refrence. In that state the Nawab always claimed the right to control or at any rate to have a voice in the transfer of his people's holdings. In token thereof he levied a Nazarana on every transfer including even devolution by inheritance. But several years ago the State being under administration of the Bombay Government of those days, was pleased to confer on the ryots the inestimable boon of full proprietorship. But it was not taken quite as was expected. The ryots began to make petitions that the boon was no boon at all. They went so far as to say in somewhat uncourtly language that it was "zoolum," for they explained that they were all more or less in debt to the sowcar. That is to say, they were down in his books for more or less fancy sums which they never intended to pay and the sowcar never expected to receive. The only effect of this indebtedness was that the sowcar appeared every year with his account books and carried to their credit sums varying in amount with the bountifulness of the year; and so they rubbed on contented enough although, as a matter of fact, the assessment was and is one and-a-half times as high as in the adjoining British villages. But they said with the new order all was changed; the sowcar now had a grip on the land, and as a matter of fact the easy going old gentleman was transformed into an ogre who armed with a decree of the Civil Court threatened to oust them from house and land unless they paid up their ancient debt to the full. Coming to British territory,

THE GREAT CHANGE,

as we know, began in 1847 and was continued until 1865 when it was formally sanctioned by legislative enactment, as soon as both sides began to realise what had happened. The result was this. Every man who had an acre of land found his command of ready money multiplied many times over. The Koli who had hetherto extracted from an unwilling bannia by much entreaty a beggarly thirty or forty rupees for the marriage of his daughter or the obsequies of his father now saw himself accommodated without demur with 200 or 300 rupees. The consequence was only natural. I doubt if even a member of Council, if he woke up one morning to find his available assets trebled or quadruped or quintupled could be absolutely relied upon to do nothing that was foolish. At any rate the ryot could not. Where his father had spent one rupee he began to spend two or three. The swagger of giving a feast that would be the talk of the country side for days was irresistible. The sowcar, who on his side had hitherto, in estimation of the amount to be lent, had looked to the social position, the private character and the current means of the borrower, now only fixed his eye on the market value of land or perhaps more correctly, the value which he knew the holder would set upon the land. In the district of Surat—I mention Surat because perhaps, it lies about half way between the excessive extravagance of Gujerat and the comparative frugality of the Deccan—in that district within the last thirty or forty years domestic expenses have more than doubled. In Broach it was quite the usual thing before the famine for an ordinary Borah cultivator, owning ten or twenty acres of land, when he gave a feast to dispense twenty-five maunds of ghee which meant an expenditure of 300 to 400 rupees on that article alone. The upshot was that in 1897 when an inquiry was made in certain selected villages in every taluka with a view of ascertaining what amount of land had passed into the hands of non-agriculturists, in other words, I am sorry to say, too often into the hands of the rack renting middleman, the percentage was found to range from 74 per cent. in the Mahim Taluka of the Thana district downwards. In one taluka of Ahmedabad it was 38, in others it was less, and the process is still going on. Here perhaps I may be allowed to notice a rather ingenious argument put forward by a correspondent in one of the English dailies that the Deccan ryot loses his land in a time of famine and regains it in a time of prosperity. Such an argument must be at present baseless, because until we have a record of rights it is impossible to say how much land, taluka by taluka, is in the hands of the cultivators and how much is in the hands of the sowcars. It is true Mr. Woodburn in his report gives a statement purporting to show it, but the statement is avowedly compiled from the Government Rent Rules, and as every one knows innumerable transfers take place every year which do not find a place in the Government records at all. Now, Sir, I come to the main question—what induced and still induces the ryot to waste his credit? I quite admit that he often borrows to pay assessment in a bad year, he sometimes borrows to dig a well or to buy manure for a sugarcane crop. But the whole of the money borrowed for these purposes does not form more than a small fraction of the heavy load of debt which is dragging him into serfdom. The root fact and I speak after having lived among the people for 31 years—is that the facility of getting ready money has tempted the ryot to gratify his social vanity, to increase his personal comfort and in some few instances to foolish litigation. This is true in the Deccan; it is still more true in Gujerat. In the Deccan the evil is great, in Gujerat it is appalling. In tendering some evidence of what I say, I am confronted by more than one difficulty. One is that my evidence not being the result of any formal inquiry is somewhat dijointed. It is in fact an interminable string of instances. To go from one end to the other of them would intolerably tax the patience of the Council. I can therefore only ask of your Excellency to accept my assurance that the instances which I select are not exceptional. They are in no way picked out as the worst, but are typical samples of thousands and thousands of others. The best proof that the ryot does not spend his credit in paying the assessment is to be found amongst those who have no assessments to pay. The Hon. member proceeded to quote numerous instances of heavy debts incurred by ryots for marriage and funeral ceremonies.

Proceeding, he said:—Now, Sir, it passes my understanding how patriotic men who undoubtedly have the good of the country very near their hearts, are

CONTENT TO ACCEPT THIS STATE OF THINGS

with equanimity and to oppose or defer measures and attempt, however cautiously to apply a remedy. If it had been proposed, as in the Punjab, to modify the tenures of almost all the holdings in the Presidency, then I could have understood that there was room for discussion; there would have been reasonable ground for arguing that possibly such a drastic and extensive remedy might be worse than the disease. But this measure is careful and cautious to a fault. It wont touch any land but that which has come into the hands of Government free from private rights. It wont touch any of the better class of cultivators who can hold their own against the sawcar. From the lower and thriftless classes it will not take away all credit but only that which leads to destruction. If a man is so thoroughly hard up that his only resource is to mortgage up to the hilt or sell his land, nothing that any law can do can make his condition worse. Surely it is no hardship to say to such a man "We shall allow you to borrow for current needs, but we forbid you to alienate the birth right of your children." No one but a reckless man would consider that to be a limitation and no man not over head and ears in debt would be affected by it. I say with some confidence that this would be the view of the cultivators at large not universally, but very generally, if they once properly understood the matter. I hold in my hand a letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals dated the 17th July. He writes as follows:—"I held a meeting of the Godhra Taluka Patels to-day and it is no exaggeration to say that they welcomed the restricted tenure. They understood it thoroughly and were quite willing to accept the restriction. They represented a great many different castes and both the upper and lower cultivating classes. So far as this district is concerned the measure will be very well received, so I hope that there may be no setting back after the hand has been put to the plough." In a subsequent letter Mr. Cadell reports the information he had received from his assistant in other parts of the district. Mr. Rothfeld had held meetings in Kalol and Halol to explain the proposal and "on the whole the reception was decidedly favourable." Unfortunately the other Collectors in the Northern Division have not found time to call meetings for the purpose of talking over the matter. But I am informed that in the Kaira district petitions have already been presented to the local officers praying that land might be forfeited and restored on the restricted tenure. Lastly I may be allowed to mention a little episode from my own experience. A few days ago I was walking near the city of Ahmedabad and overtook two men of the cultivating class who were returning to their village. Asked if they knew anything of the new law they said "O yes, it is very bad, very bad!" Asked if they understood what the purport of it was they said they had been told in the City that Government were going to pass a law to confiscate all the land in the country. Naturally they objected to this version of the Bill. I explained to them what the object and scope of it was. Whereupon they said "We do not object to that, it is just what many of our people want."

The Hon Mr. Mehta:—Naturally they would say that to you.

The Hon. Mr. Lely:—The point of my story is that they understood the object and the purport of this Bill was that all the land in the country was to be confiscated. If that is a fair representation of the Bill I have no more to say. The dissenting members on the Select Committee in the able and temperate memorandum which was affixed to the report expressed a doubt in one of their paragraphs whether Government have any right to modify the tenure of waste and forfeited land. I myself have similar doubts but with a difference. There is no doubt that in pre-survey days Government had a powerful voice over the transfer and disposal of land, for if it had not been so the concession made at various times from 1847 to 1865 have no meaning now. We all cordially recognise that the Goverment of those days and their advisers were magnanimous men, animated by the loftiest sentiments and intentions, but all the same it is a question whether they had a right to abjure their responsibilities, to divest themselves of their overlordship and to leave the land to be scrambled for by any one; it is a question whether they were justified in standing aloof in withdrawing from their position and declaring that it was nothing to them whether the land was held by an independent yeomanry or by a race of horded debtors, nothing to them whether the fruits of the earth were enjoyed by the men whose labour had won them, by men who were proud to till the fields of their fathers and to hand them down to their sons, or by men who sat in their shops caring not one tittle for either cultivators or land except to squeeze the uttermost farthing out of the one and the last grain of fertility out of the other. Your Excellency, in my view, Government can no more afford to be indifferent to these things than a householder can afford to be indifferent to the foundations of his house.

At this stage the Council adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE BILL PASSED.

THE OPPOSITION RETIRE.

On Saturday the Hon. Mr. Aston resumed the debate on the Land Revenue Bill, speaking in support of the second reading.

The following Councillors afterwards spoke in favour of the Bill and against the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment:—The Hon. Sirdar Gunpatrao, the Hon. Mr. Cumine, the Hon Mr. Scott, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, and the Hon. Mr. Monteath.

The following members addressed the Council in favour of Mr. Mehta's amendment and against the Bill:—The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Khare, the Hon. Mr. Moses, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and the Hon. Mr. Mehta.

The debate having concluded, H. E. the President put Mr. Mehta's amendment to the vote and declared it lost.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta asked for a division in which nine members voted for and fourteen against the amendment, which was thereupon declared rejected.

When the proposal for the second reading of the Bill was put to the Council by His Excellency, the following Councillors left the hall:—the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Parekh, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, and the Hon. Mr. Khare.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said that in the remarks which he made he did not state what line he intended to adopt if the amendment was lost. He thought it his duty to follow the course which had been taken by some of his colleagues. He did it with the greatest reluctance. He did not mean any disrespect to His Excellency. It was only an overwhelming sense of responsibility which urged him to take the step.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale then left the Council Hall.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji moved several amendments of which he had given notice, but they were all rejected.

The following amendments which stood in the name of Mr. Monteath were adopted:—(1) In clause 6 in the proposed addition to Section 56, lines 15 and 16, between the words "shall" and "be deemed to be freed" to insert the words "unless the Collector otherwise directs."

(2) To insert a new clause 13 as follows:—"In Section 81 of the Code, after the words 'or that a sale' the words 'or other disposal' shall be inserted and after the words 'instead of selling' the words 'or otherwise disposing of' shall be inserted," and to renumber the subsequent clauses accordingly.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

This concluded the business before the Council. Full reports of the speeches delivered on Saturday will appear in subsequent issues.

THE LADY AND THE RICKSHAW COOLY.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE LADY.

In the course of a trial at the Colombo Police Court on the 18th instant, it appeared that on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. G. W. H. Russell, planter, of Nayabedda, Haputale, rode in a rickshaw on her way to the Races, and, opposite Galle Face Hotel, asked the rickshaw cooly to go faster but he refused to do so. Asked again, he refused a second time and became cheeky, when she, it is said, gave him two blows on the head from a cane with a silver handle which she was holding, and the man fell down. She got into another rickshaw and rode way. The man gave information to the Police, and has he was severely wounded, he was removed to the hospital. The Medical authorities found his skull fractured, and a piece of bone embedded in the brain. An operation was performed by Dr. Chalmers and as the man was in danger of his life, information was sent to the judicial authorities, and the additional Magistrate, Mr. Cooke visited the hospital and took down his dying declaration. The lady was referred to by the Police, and she attended Court with her husband, and Mr. Byrde, Superintendent of Police. Proceedings were taken against her in Chambers by Mr. Hellings in the presence of Mr. Byrde, Mr. Bowes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Inspector Jonklaas. After evidence the inquiry was adjourned and Mrs. Russell was let out on bail in Rs. 500. Amongst the witnesses examined were Mr. Hugh Joseph, House Surgeon, General Hospital the second rickshawman in whose rickshaw she rode to the races, and, some natives who were present.

Other information states that Mrs. Russell, on receiving the cooly's refusal to go more quickly, made him stop and get out to walk. It was then that the cooly was struck. Two other rickshaw men rushed up to Mrs. Russell and made as if they wanted to take her to the Police Station. A rescuer appeared, however, in the person of Mrs. Hercules Scott, who, recognising an acquaintance in distress, drove Mrs. Russell in her carriage to the Police Station where the latter lady gave her name and address. The injured cooly was taken to the hospital, and Mrs. Russell, we understand, went to make enquiries yesterday after his condition. The riding whip, it was found, had made a curved gash round one eye.—"Ceylon Observer."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	9	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	6	5	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi ...	0	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	6	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	4	2	11
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	1	10
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	6
Total ...	16	28	124
Same date last year ...	10	12	244

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	3	3	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	2	8	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	5	5	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee ...	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	18	6	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	1	6
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	4	18
Total ...	30	29	115
Total plague deaths to date ...	97,430	81,617	
Same date last year ...	11	7	218

Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, of the Survey of India, has been appointed to the charge of the Central Provinces Detachment, which will be strengthened by a number of surveyors who will be employed in examining and supplementing in the field the details of the settlement maps from which standard maps of the Province are being compiled.

It has been decided that there is no objection to medical officers undergoing a course of instruction in bacteriology and the treatment of hydrophobia at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, but no official sanction can be given. Medical officers desirous of undergoing such instruction will take leave within the regulations for the purpose, making their own arrangements with the Superintendent of the Institute.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The United States Weather Bureau, under Professor Moore, have been trying a new system of wireless telegraphy, which is said to have some advantages over the Marconi system. The experiments are described in the "Electrical World and Engineer," by Mr. R. A. Fessenden, but owing to a question of patents, the entire apparatus is not revealed. It appears, however, that the power of electric sparks in radiating ether waves has been multiplied sixteen times by means of a new device. The Weather Bureau consider that Marconi's new method of sending syntonic messages is defective in practice, because they can easily be rendered unintelligible by a third party with a special apparatus. The American experimenters have, however, found other ways of enabling a particular receiving instrument to select its own message from a number passing through the ether simultaneously.

The Academie des Sciences, Paris, is to advise the French Minister of War as to the possible danger of wireless telegrams in the ether exploding powder magazines. The electric ether waves, as Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., found in his original experiments twenty years ago, cause metal objects to give sparks and hence the nature of the cases for holding the explosives may require consideration. Major Cerbera, of Spain, hopes to be able to explode the magazines of warships by "wireless" signals.

According to the United States "Monthly Weather Review," the German Antarctic expedition will make kite observations on the weather, not only in the antarctic continent but on the voyage out. The kites taken are those of Marvin, Hargrave, and Eddy, as used in the American weather service.

The moving platform at the Paris Exhibition last year attracted much attention. It was worked by electric power, and a full description of it has appeared in the Bulletin of the International Society of Electricians, Paris. The number of passengers provided for was 30,000 an hour, and the main platform moved at the rate of six miles an hour. It worked successfully for 270 days.

A party of geologists from the American Museum have discovered skulls of the threetoed horse, Protohippus, with parts of the legs, feet, and backbones. This animal belongs to the pliocene age of geology, and is one of the ancestors of the true horse.

Count Zeppelin has ordered two Daimler motors of a more powerful type for his balloon. Captains Renard and Krebs, of the French Military Ærostation Department, are actively at work on a motor balloon with powerful engines capable of driving it against a breeze.

According to Herr Pflüger, a German physiologist, horse beef, which has not gone out of fashion in France and other European countries as meat for men and dogs, is likely to cause intestinal troubles unless it is taken with the renal fat of sheep or oxen, at the rate of 25 grammes of fat to a kilogram of horse flesh. As foxhounds are fed on horseflesh the importance of this fact is not confined to the Continent. Dogs get thin when fed on horse flesh, roast or boiled, and because of something in the meat which is soluble and can be removed by soaking it in waters but the addition of ox or sheep fat to the beef correct, the ill-effects of this toxic matter. It is also good to boil the beef in water provided the broth is rejected as food whether for men or dogs.

M. Violle, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, describes a case of "globe" lightning which he saw on June 9 last. The ball of fire occurred in a storm of thunder and lightning, and seemed to drop to the earth like a stone in the same part of the sky where he observed rectilineal flashes of lightning. The phenomenon was also seen by his companions, and was, he believes, neither an optical illusion nor an ordinary aerolite.

Mr. Mathews in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, maintains that the Australian aborigines arrived by way of the Malay archipelago at different epochs. The last to come were superior to the first, and of Melanesian type. The descendants of the first as modified were the now extinct Tasmanians, and probably hailed from Southern India. The Melanesians, or last comers, never reached Tasmania.

Mr. Bernard Crossley, of Burnley, Lancashire, has invented a little device by means of which one weaver can attend to eight looms. It can be attached to existing looms, and enables them to produce 12½ per cent. more cloth in the same time.

Professor Patrick in the Psychological Review has a learned and elaborate investigation of profanity under the title of "Why do men swear?" After classifying the various forms of swear words which are known to history he concludes that swearing is a form of vocalisation preceding articulation or in other words that men swore even before they could speak. There is perhaps nothing incredible in this deduction. The tendency survives to this day. If then the expletive or oath is an instinctive reaction of the feelings, why has it an immoral quality? Professor Patrick thinks it is because culture makes us repress our emotions and because of the irreverent use of sacred words. As we cannot soon get rid of such exclamations altogether since they relieve the feelings something might be done to improve their character.

The Paris postal authorities have been trying electric automobiles in lifting the mails, with a gain of 10 to 16 minutes on the older horse vehicle. Other motor-cars are being ordered by the Department.

Count Carl Schonborn is the first to ascend Vesuvius in a motor car. He is secretary of the Austrian Automobile Club and made the ascent with his wife during the honeymoon. He reached the summit of the cone, 3,700 feet high, in 1 1-2 hours, in spite of stones and lava streams.

Mr. Alexander Winton made an attempt to cross the North American continent in an automobile, but had to abandon it. He left San Francisco on May 20, and had great difficulty in getting through the snows of the Sierras, but the sands of Nevada were still worse, and caused the failure.

An attempt is being made to utilise the zebra for transport in Uganda. It has the advantage of being immune against the ravages of the tsetse fly and horse-sickness. Perhaps the new zebra-like animal with cloven hoofs, recently discovered in Central Africa, will be useful in domestication.

"Nature" publishes an illustrated article on "boomerangs" by Mr. G. T. Walker, who shows how to make and use them. They are of two types, those which, after describing almost a circle return to near the thrower, and those which do not return.

The phonograph is now employed to teach the pronunciation of languages by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton Pa., United States. Each student is taught by correspondence, but is also furnished with a phonograph, which gives the correct pronunciation of the lessons.

Roman remains in Scotland are sparse, and the recent discovery of a great bath with concrete floors and stone walls, lead pipes, flue, and stoke-hole, is welcome to antiquarians, Roman baths are so common in the south of Britain that it is probable our love of personal cleanliness and the "tub" was first introduced by the Romans.

Hay fever known also as hay asthma, affects certain individuals who are predisposed to it; it occurs with far greater frequency in England than in other European countries. It is caused by the irritation of the pollen of certain plants, especially the flowering grasses which are blown about in the air, and is almost limited to the months of May and June, affecting those subject to it year after year. Its symptoms consist in excessive irritation of the eyes, nose, and the whole of the air passages; producing in succession itching of the eyes and nose, violent attacks of sneezing, profuse discharge from the nostrils, pricking sensations in the throat, cough, tightness of the chest, and difficulty of breathing. A similar condition affects some people from the smell of ipecacuanha or of cats or other animals, and these are sometimes called ipecacuanha and cat asthma. It is supposed by some that the aroma of the sweet-scented vernal grass—"Anthoxanthum odoratum"—is the principal exciting cause of hay fever: and those who profess to believe in the doctrine that "like cures like" accordingly administer the tincture of anthoxanthum both internally and as a lotion. The proper treatment, however, is to avoid the cause during the months in which the disease is prevalent; the seaside is recommended, especially where the surrounding country is barren, or, if this is impossible, the sufferer should remain to a great extent within doors. Bright sunlight should also be avoided, as it increases the irritation, and a respirator may be worn. Cold shower or swimming baths are useful, and tonics of quinine and iron and lotions of carbolic acid, 8 grains to an ounce of water; quinine, 2 grains to the ounce and cocaine, 10 grains to an ounce may be used as a spray to the eyes, nose, and throat.

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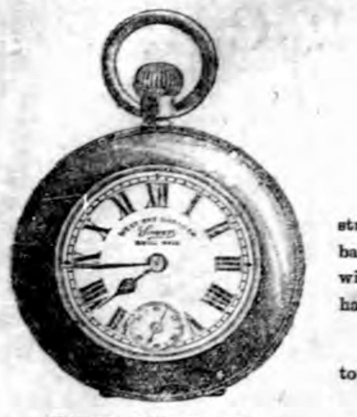

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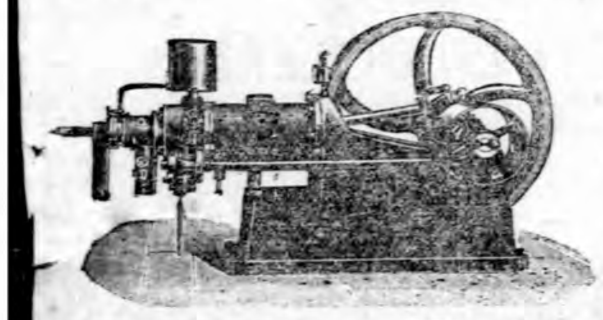

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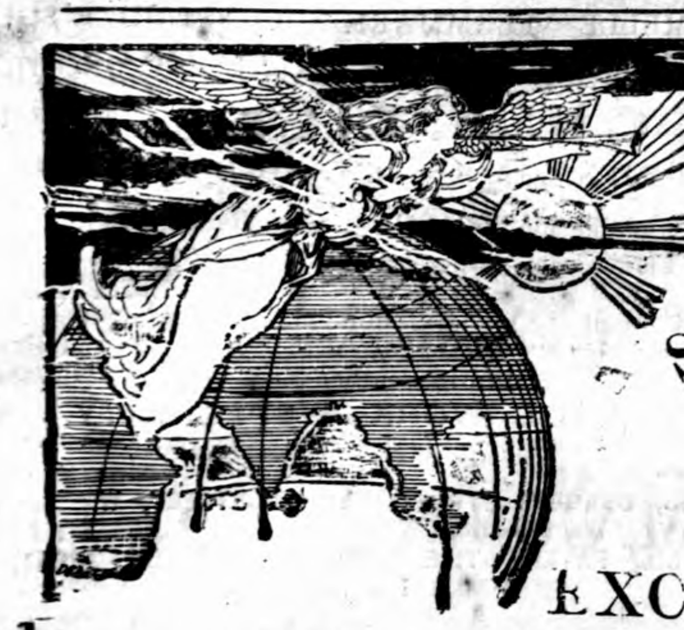

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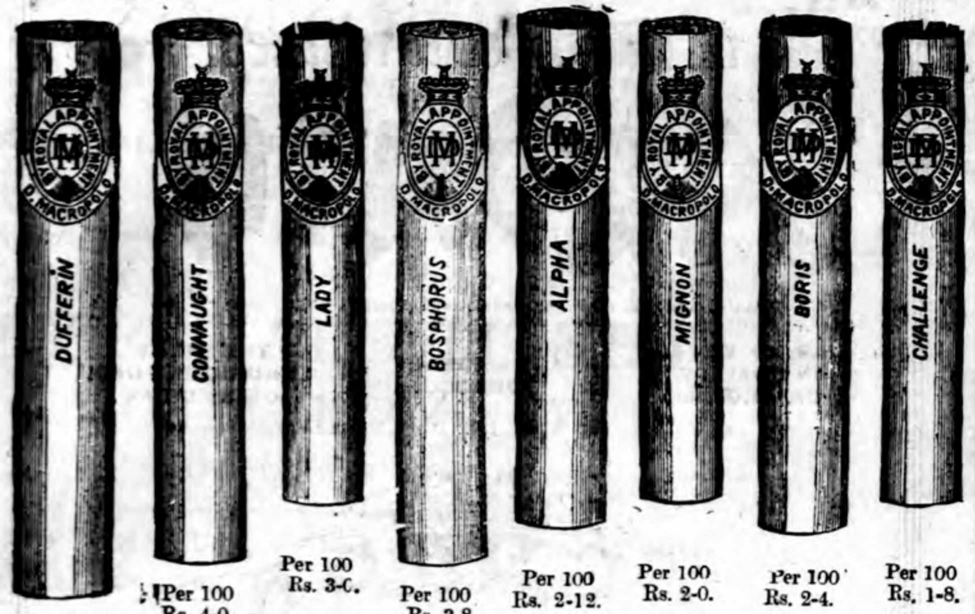

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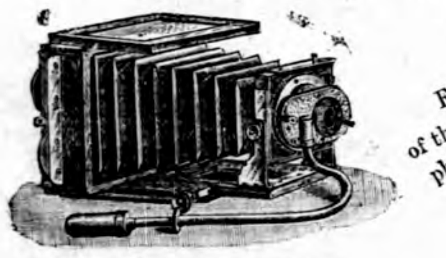

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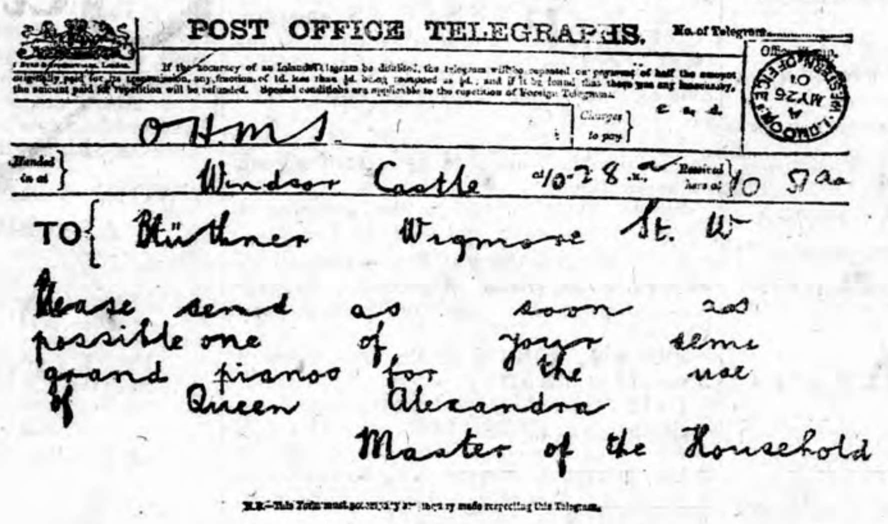

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